Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Rehabilitation of the 1.02 km Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment Jowhar District, Middle Shabelle Region, Hirshabelle State

Prepared by

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In coordination with

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHS	Community Health and Safety
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct
CP	Chance Find Procedure
DA	District Administration
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety (World Bank Group Guidelines)
EPMA	Environmental Protection and Management Act (Somalia, 2024)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard (World Bank)
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service (World Bank)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person (not used heavily in this ESMP but included for completeness)
ILO	International Labour Organization
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MoAI-FGS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Federal Government of Somalia
MoAI-HSS	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Hirshabelle State
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Federal)
MIS	Management Information System
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit (MoAI-FGS)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PIU	Project Implementation Unit (State MoAI)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SMP	Security Management Plan / Framework
S-FSRP	Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TA	Technical Assistance

TMP	Traffic Management Plan
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
WBG	World Bank Group
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WUC	Water User Committee

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Executive Summary

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared for the rehabilitation of the 0.73 km X 21 mt X 4 mt Barey (Site 1: 240 mt, Site 2: 210 mt and Site 4: 38 mt) and Bananey (242 mt) River Embankment, located in Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey sites at Barey and Bananey riverine communities, Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State. The sub-project is financed by the World Bank under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI-FGS) through the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), in partnership with the Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides Technical Assistance (TA) under a formal TA Agreement, covering technical assessments, detailed designs, preparation of environmental and social instruments, construction supervision, incident reporting, and support to the project's MIS and dashboard systems.

The Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankments have experienced embankment erosion, structural deterioration, and repeated flood damage, all of which have reduced its hydraulic capacity and irrigation coverage. As a result, the irrigated area has declined, and the occurrence of flooding has been increasing in these sites. According to community testimony, flooding from the Shabelle River at these sites is the clear source of damage to both farmland and household welfare. Immediate intervention is required to protect local families and preserve vital agricultural livelihoods. The subproject aims to rehabilitate the broken and deteriorate Riverbank by constructing a durable soil embankment on these sites which will cover 0.73 km length with 21 mt width and 4 mt depth.

Environmental and social risks are site specific, temporary, moderate in magnitude, and easily mitigable. These include soil erosion and sedimentation, dust and noise emissions, improper handling of spoil, minor pollution from fuel and lubricants, temporary disruption of irrigation flow, community and worker safety concerns around excavations, traffic risks on rural access roads, labor related risks including SEA/SH, and limited vegetation disturbance along canal banks. Although the security context is relatively stable, close coordination with district authorities will remain essential in accordance with the project's Security Management Plan.

From Barey 29 community members (20M & 9F) and Bananey 14 (10M & 4F) drawn from elders, women and youth groups were engaged on Subproject consultation. The Stakeholder engagement was undertaken in line with the S-FSRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and consultations were conducted with MoAI-FGS/NPCU, the Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU, the Jowhar District Administration, and community representatives in Barey and Bananey riverine communities including elders, women, youth, and the Water User Committee/Canal Committee. Stakeholders expressed strong support for the rehabilitation while highlighting concerns related to temporary water interruptions, construction safety, and access to farmland. Their feedback was incorporated into the ESMP through phased construction, advance notifications, provision of temporary access routes, strengthened communication through the GM, and enhanced SEA/SH awareness and prevention measures.

Consultation record. Government stakeholders were consulted on 8 September 2025. Community consultation at the Barey and Bananey sites was held on 14 September 2025 and involved 43 participants: 30 men and 13 women (Barey: 29 participants, 20 men and 9 women; Bananey: 14 participants, 10 men and 4 women). Participants represented elders, women, youth, farmers/canal users and community structures. Attendance details are retained in the consultation annex. Public disclosure of names, signatures, telephone numbers or identifiable photographs is subject to the consent and privacy protocol in Annex 8.

The ESMP is the primary tool for managing these risks and is fully aligned with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS1, ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS8, ESS10), the Somalia FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Labor Management Procedures (LMP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), the Grievance Mechanism (GM) Manual, the Security Management Plan, and the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan, as well as national regulations including the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024), the ESIA and Audit Regulations (2024), and the Labor Code (2024).

Institutional responsibilities are clearly defined. MoAI-FGS/NPCU provides overall oversight and ensures compliance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). The Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU facilitates field coordination and community engagement. FAO, as TA provider and Supervising Engineer, oversees technical design, safeguards supervision, and reporting. The construction contractor is responsible for implementing the ESMP through a Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP), which addresses occupational health and safety, labor management, pollution prevention, community safety, traffic control, SEA/SH risk mitigation, and site restoration. Community structures, including the Water User Committee and village leaders, play a key role in facilitating access, monitoring water distribution, managing grievances, and supporting long term operation and maintenance.

The ESMP includes a detailed mitigation and monitoring plan, a capacity building program for contractors, PIU staff, and communities, and an estimated implementation budget of USD 42,730 which covers training, consultations, GM operations, signage, barriers, and supervision. As a living document, the ESMP may be updated to reflect field conditions, monitoring results, and stakeholder feedback. With coordinated implementation by all stakeholders, the rehabilitation of this subproject is expected to restore irrigation services, reduce flood and erosion risks, generate local employment, and significantly strengthen food security and climate resilience in the Barey and Bananey protection area.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP), financed by the World Bank and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI-FGS), supports the long-term resilience of Somalia's food and agricultural systems through investments in climate-smart infrastructure, institutional capacity, innovation, and inclusive service delivery. Among its central priorities is the restoration of critical irrigation and flood-management structures along major river basins, where decades of conflict, limited maintenance, uncontrolled sedimentation, and repeated Gu and Deyr floods have significantly reduced agricultural productivity. Many irrigation canals in Hirshabelle, including the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment in Barey and Bananey riverine communities, have suffered from collapsed banks, obstructed flow, degraded structures, and prolonged silt accumulation. These conditions have progressively reduced irrigated farmland, weakened water distribution, and increased vulnerability to climate-related stocks such as erratic rainfall, flood peaks, and prolonged dry spells.

To address these gaps, the Federal Government entered into a formal Technical Assistance (TA) Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Under this agreement, FAO provides technical assessments, topographic and hydraulic surveys, detailed engineering designs, development of environmental and social instruments, construction supervision, incident reporting, and support to the project's MIS/dashboard. FAO's role under the TA is strictly technical assistance and supervision, while MoAI-FGS, through the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), remains the implementing agency. At the state level, the Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI-HSS) leads field coordination through its Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Environmental regulation and ESIA compliance fall under the Federal Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), with state-level environmental authorities facilitating oversight in accordance with the Environmental Protection and Management Act (2024) and the ESIA and Audit Regulations (2024)**.**

The Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment rehabilitation was prioritized following joint field assessments and an environmental and social screening exercise conducted on 9th of September 2025 under the WB Environmental and Social Screening Tool. The screening classified the subproject as *Moderate Risk (Category C)**,*** meaning the potential impacts are site-specific, temporary, reversible, and manageable through appropriate safeguards measures. Therefore, in line with national regulatory requirements and the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a site-specific ESMP rather than a full ESIA is required to ensure that the works are implemented safely, sustainably, and in compliance with the Government's commitments under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)**.**

1.2 Purpose of the ESMP

This Environmental and Social Management Plan provides the operational framework for identifying, preventing, mitigating, and monitoring environmental and social risks associated with this subproject. It aims to:

- Identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the rehabilitation works in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), national regulations, and the S-FSRP screening procedures.

- Propose practical, site-specific mitigation and monitoring measures that safeguard communities, workers, natural resources, and the broader environment during construction and operation.
- Define clear institutional roles and coordination mechanisms among MoAI-FGS/NPCU, the Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU, FAO (as the TA provider), the contractor, local authorities, and the Water User Committee (WUC)/Canal Committee.
- Ensure compliance with all relevant S-FSRP safeguard instruments, including the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Grievance Mechanism (GM) Manual, Security Management Plan, and the SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan.
- Serve as the reference document for the contractor's Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP), which will translate these requirements into detailed worksite-specific procedures on OHS, labor standards, environmental protection, community safety, traffic control, and emergency preparedness.

By doing so, the ESMP ensures that the rehabilitation works not only restore irrigation function and agricultural productivity but also uphold the principles of sustainability, inclusivity, and safeguards compliance throughout the project lifecycle.

1.3 Methodology

Preparation of this ESMP followed a structured, evidence-based, and participatory methodology combining desk reviews, field assessments, hydrological and technical analyses, and stakeholder engagement. A review of key documents including the S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework, national environmental regulations, the TA Agreement, the environmental and social screening results, and the Environmental and Social Baseline for Jowhar District—provided the regulatory and safeguards foundation for the assessment.

FAO engineers, MoAI-HSS PIU technical staff, Canal Committee members, and community representatives conducted fieldwork jointly. These assessments examined canal morphology, sedimentation levels, embankment integrity, damaged structures, access constraints, and areas exposed to flooding or erosion. Hydrologic and hydraulic considerations including flow behavior, intake deterioration, and seasonal variability were integrated to inform both technical design and safeguards planning. Socio-economic consultations were held with farmers, elders, women, youth, and local leaders to understand water-sharing practices, livelihood dependency, vulnerable groups, safety concerns, and the community's expectations for the rehabilitation works.

Collected data were analyzed in relation to the World Bank ESF, the national ESIA Regulations (2024), and the FSRP FESM to determine risk levels, ESS relevance, and appropriate mitigation measures. The ESMP also incorporates requirements from the SEP**,** LMP**,** GM Manual**,** Security Management Plan**,** SEA/SH Action Plan**,** and OHS guidance. Importantly, the ESMP has been structured to support digital reporting through the S-FSRP MIS/dashboard**,** enabling systematic tracking of environmental and social performance indicators during implementation.

Through this combination of technical evidence, regulatory alignment, and community input, the ESMP provides a realistic, context-appropriate, and operational safeguards framework for the successful rehabilitation of 1.02 km Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment.

2. Sub-project Description

2.1 Overview

The Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment rehabilitation sub-project is located in Barey and Bananey riverine communities, Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State. The breakage of riverbank on these two sites is expected to be about 0.73 Km in length. Hence the rehabilitation Riverbank will be 0.73 km X 21 mt X 4 mt size, these includes Barey site (Site 1: 240 mt, Site 2: 210 mt and Site 4: 38 mt) and Bananey site (242 mt) which requires rehabilitation of River Embankment. Over the years, the Riverbank has experienced heavy siltation, embankment collapse, and uncontrolled vegetation growth as result flooding hazards have been common in that area. The rehabilitation aims to restore the broken or collapsed riverbank, strengthen embankments, repair damaged structures, and improve water distribution to downstream farmers. By addressing long-standing physical constraints, the project will help on one hand re-establish dependable irrigation services, stabilize agricultural production, and support climate resilience for the surrounding communities, on the other hand protect community members & their properties from flooding.

2.2 Location of the subproject

The sub-project is in Jowhar District, within Hirshabelle State. The Riverbank proposed to be rehabilitated located that Barey site at coordinates (Site 1: 2°48'22.9779" 45°31'49.1309"°and extends to 2°48'16.10" 45°31'49.11, Site: 2°48'22.9779"45°31'49.1309" extends to 2°48'16.10" 45°31'49.11 and Site 4: 2°48'40.7451"45°32'08.3804"extends to 2°48'39.5783"\45°32'07.7729") while Bananey Site located at coordinates 2°48'03.4068"45°31'28.9433" and extend to2°47'57.3565"45°31'33.9206". The land is publicly owned, managed under the jurisdiction of the Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), and therefore requires no private land acquisition, as confirmed by the official ownership letter attached to Annex 2.

2.3 Scope of Works

The structural integrity and hydraulic performance of the proposed soil embankment were rigorously verified through a comprehensive design analysis. This process involved evaluating the embankment's proposed trapezoidal cross-section—defined by its top width, base width, and height—against critical failure modes, with a primary focus on preventing overtopping during peak flood events and ensuring internal and external slope stability to avert structural breaches. Following this stability verification, the design's dimensions were used to calculate the total linear length of the embankment required. These consolidated parameters were then applied to precisely determine the final volume of compacted filling material.

The soil embankment's design performance was verified by analyzing its proposed dimensions against key failure risks, including overtopping and structural breach. The verification process involved calculating the trapezoidal cross-section, measuring the top width, bottom width, and height.

Accordingly, the following activities will be undertaken in both sites Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey:

- Clear site of all growth, shrubs and level site ready to receive embankment material
- Embankment + Breakage Backfilling: Compacted earth fill with roller compactor using borrow material in layers not exceeding 30cm at Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) to attain 95% Maximum Dry Density (MDD). The embankment side slopes shall be 1:3 (river side) and 1:2 (countryside).

- Free-Board: Compacted earth fill with hand-held 1 Ton compactor using borrow material in layers not exceeding 30cm at Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) to attain 95% Maximum Dry Density (MDD). The embankment side slopes shall be 1:3 (river side) and 1:2 (countryside).
- Stone Pitching (Embankment): Grouted Stone pitching, the stone should be hand placed with closed joints into freshly spread cement mortar with proportions generally 1:3 (cement: sand).
- Stone Pitching (Toe): Grouted Stone pitching, the stone should be placed with closed joints into freshly spread cement mortar with proportions generally 1:3 (cement: sand). Embankment rehabilitation will comprise the following activities:

Table 1: Scope of Work Summary

No.	**Activity**	**GPS Coordinate**	**Expected Outcome**	**Photo Reference**
1	• Clear site of all growth, shrubs and level site ready to receive embankment material •Embankment + Breakage Backfilling: • Free-Board: • Stone Pitching (Embankment): • Stone Pitching (Toe):	Start: 2°48'22.9779" 45°31'49.1309"° End: 2°48'16.10" 45°31'49.11,	- Restored hydraulic capacity, improved flow conveyance, and reduced water losses along the riverbank. - Protect Flooding	Condition of Barey 1 River Embankment (rehab). 
2	•Clear site of all growth, shrubs and level site ready to receive embankment material •Embankment + Breakage Backfilling: • Free-Board: • Stone Pitching (Embankment):	Start: 2°48'22.9779" 45°31'49.1309" End: 2°48'16.10" 45°31'49.11	- Restored hydraulic capacity, improved flow conveyance, and reduced water losses along the riverbank. - Protect Flooding	Condition of Barey 2 Site River Embankment (rehab). 

	• Stone Pitching (Toe):			
3	•Clear site of all growth, shrubs and level site ready to receive embankment material •Embankment + Breakage Backfilling: • Free-Board: • Stone Pitching (Embankment): • Stone Pitching (Toe):	Start:2°48'40.7451" 45°32'08.3804" End: 2°48'39.5783" 45°32'07.7729"	- Restored hydraulic capacity, improved flow conveyance, and reduced water losses along the riverbank. - Protect Flooding	Condition of Barey 4 Site River Embankment (rehab). 
4	•Clear site of all growth, •Embankment + Breakage Backfilling: • Free-Board: • Stone Pitching (Embankment): • Stone Pitching (Toe):		- Restored hydraulic capacity, improved flow conveyance, and reduced water losses along the riverbank. - Protect Flooding	Condition of Bananey Site River Embankment (rehab). 

2.4 Duration and Workforce

The sub-project is expected to be implemented over a period of approximately four to six months**,** depending on weather conditions and site accessibility. A total workforce of about 30 workers will be engaged during the construction period, including 10 skilled and a minimum of 20 unskilled laborers (specify succinctly locals and brought in by contractors, consideration of vulnerable persons, etc)**.** Work will be carried out from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m**.**, six days a week, allowing sufficient time for daily

operations and supervision. To promote local employment and community participation, the contractor will give preference to hiring local workers**,** including women and vulnerable groups, particularly for non-technical tasks. Throughout the project, the contractor will adhere to the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) and maintain a functional Worker Grievance Mechanism (GM) to ensure fair treatment, safe working conditions, and effective resolution of any labor-related issues.

2.5 Machinery and Materials

Site facilities and camp confirmation. No residential worker camp is planned at either site. Workers will commute from nearby settlements. The contractor may establish only a small, temporary and fenced daytime staging/laydown area within a location approved in writing by the Supervising Engineer, the land administrator and the E&S specialist. It may contain a site office, first-aid point, sanitary facilities, shaded rest area, secured tool store and designated machinery parking. No accommodation, cooking, uncontrolled fuel storage or service is permitted. Any fuel or hazardous-material store shall be roofed, locked, ventilated, placed on an impermeable bund capable of containing at least 110% of the largest container, supplied with spill kits and fire extinguishers, and located away from the river, drainage lines, homes and public access. The contractor shall restore the area at demobilization. The C-ESMP shall include a site layout and specific controls for traffic, wastewater, sanitation, solid waste, fuels, fire, community access, security and restoration before mobilization.

- Machinery**:** Excavators, tipper trucks, wheel loaders, graders, concrete mixers, compactors, and vibrators.
- Materials**:** Cement, aggregates, steel reinforcement, culvert pipes, and riprap stones procured from licensed suppliers.
- Fuel and Lubricants: Sourced from authorized dealers and stored in bunded areas.
- Water Use**:** Drawn from the Shabelle River under MoAI authorization; contractor to install flow meters and avoid wastage.
- Waste Handling**:** Excavated silt and non-hazardous waste disposed of at approved municipal sites; hazardous waste (fuel, oil, filters) managed under a site-specific Waste Management Plan (WMP), and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (including First Aid Kit).

2.6 Access and Logistics

Access to the canal is via rural farm roads and narrow tracks connect Jowhar District to the subproject area in Barey and Bananey riverine communities and nearby settlements. These routes are narrow and may become muddy or impassable during the rainy season; therefore, careful planning of equipment mobilization will be required. Accordingly, the contractor will coordinate with the community and the Water User Committee (WUC) to schedule work, manage temporary access disruptions, and ensure the safe movement of machinery. Furthermore, signage, barriers, and traffic marshals will be deployed, where necessary, to safeguard farmers, children, and livestock.

2.7 Project Beneficiaries

The proposed intervention is the construction of a durable soil embankment. Selected for its long-term reliability, this structure is designed to provide the community with effective and sustainable flood protection, thereby safeguarding critical infrastructure, homes, and agricultural land. From the rehabilitation of these embankments, a total of 2650 Households and their property will be protected from flood hazard.

2.8 Linkage with Other Projects

The rehabilitation of the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment is closely linked to other planned initiatives under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Project (S-FSRP) in Jowhar District**,** specifically those targeting flood-protection embankments and seed storage infrastructure**.** These complementary interventions collectively enhance agricultural productivity, water resource management, and climate resilience in the Shabelle River Basin.

In addition, the sub-project aligns with the Shabelle River Basin Management Plan and the FAO Water Infrastructure Portfolio, particularly the Jowhar Offspring Program (JOSP)**,** which is a forthcoming initiative supporting integrated land and water management. Together, these programs create strong synergies in flood risk reduction, irrigation revitalization, and sustainable agricultural development across the district and its surrounding villages.

Therefore, the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment rehabilitation contributes to a unified, basin-wide effort aimed at improving the resilience and efficiency of agricultural water systems in Jowhar District & generally Hirshabelle State**,** ensuring that project outcomes are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

2.9 Environmental and Social Considerations

Environmental Considerations

- Environmental risks (mainly dust, erosion, waste disposal, loss of biodiversity, and noise) are temporary and manageable through this ESMP and contractor C-ESMP.
- Labor management, OHS, and community engagement plans will be integrated into the contract documents.
- Continuous consultation with farmers and local authorities will ensure transparency and ownership throughout implementation.
- Water use trend
- Disturbance to Aquatic ecology
- Soil characteristics
- Hydrological status

Social Considerations

- Works will occur on existing public infrastructure; no land acquisition or physical displacement is expected.

Summary of material risks and impacts.

Construction risks include temporary instability of excavated or newly placed embankment sections; erosion, sediment release and accidental pollution of the Shabelle River; dust, noise, waste and inefficient use of water, fuel, energy, soil, stone and other raw materials; injuries, heat stress, drowning and exposure to communicable disease among workers; traffic conflict involving trucks, pedestrians and livestock; temporary obstruction of farm paths, river access and economic activities; unauthorized entry by children or livestock; hazardous-material spills; labor influx, worker-community conflict and SEA/SH; inappropriate conduct by security personnel; and emergencies such as flood rise, embankment failure, fire, serious injury or spill. Operational risks include erosion or failure of the rehabilitated embankment, blocked drainage, unsafe public access, drowning, inequitable or

obstructed access, poorly managed maintenance waste and delayed emergency response during high river levels. These risks are assessed and managed under ESS1 and, according to the receptor and risk pathway, under ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS5, ESS6, ESS8 and ESS10 through the measures, monitoring indicators and responsibilities set out in this ESMP.

- Population and demographic trends

3. Environmental and Social Baseline Description

A clear understanding of the physical and social setting is essential to designing safe, inclusive, and sustainable irrigation rehabilitation works. This section outlines the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the project area based on field observations, community consultations, and existing baseline studies carried out in Jowhar District. Establishing this context helps anticipate potential risks early and supports the development of realistic, site-specific mitigation measures that respond to the conditions on the ground.

3.1 Environmental Baseline

Topography and Soils: The project area lies within the flat alluvial floodplain of the Shabelle River, with elevations ranging between 60–90 meters above sea level, where the terrain is generally level and highly suitable for irrigation. However, this same topography also makes it prone to seasonal flooding and erosion during periods of peak river flow. The soils are mainly silty clays and sandy loams with a pH of 7.0–7.8 and moderate organic content (1–2%), offering good fertility yet remaining vulnerable to bank collapse and compaction when disturbed by excavation or livestock movement. Consequently, the planned embankment reinforcement and canal lining works will enhance soil stability, improve drainage, and reduce the area's overall susceptibility to erosion and flood-related degradation.

Climate and Rainfall: Jowhar District experiences a *semi-arid tropical climate* characterized by two main rainy seasons and extended dry periods. The *Gu rains* (April–June) bring the highest precipitation, averaging 250–350 mm, while the Deyr rains (October–December) contribute about 150–250 mm, with annual totals averaging 500–550 mm**.** Temperatures range from 28°C to 34°C**,** accompanied by high evapotranspiration rates that intensify water scarcity during dry spells. However, rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic, with intense downpours alternating with prolonged dry periods, often leading to both flash floods and drought conditions**.** Consequently, canal rehabilitation will not only restore irrigation functionality but also help regulate water flow and enhance resilience to these shifting climate patterns within the Shabelle River Basin.

Hydrology and Water Resources: The Canal derives its water from the Shabelle River, whose flow originates in the Ethiopian highlands and exhibits significant seasonal variability. During the dry months, discharge rates average of 30–50 m^3/s**,** while in the rainy seasons they rise sharply to 200–300 m^3/s**,** frequently causing overbank flooding. High sediment loads carried during peak flows lead to siltation and reduced canal depth**,** thereby impeding irrigation efficiency and increasing maintenance demands. Groundwater in the surrounding area is generally shallow, ranging between 2–6 meters**,** though often slightly saline farther from the river. Water quality assessments indicate high turbidity and occasional bacterial contamination**,** mainly from livestock activity along the banks. Consequently, the proposed rehabilitation—through improved intake structures, desilting, and embankment stabilization—will enhance water regulation, sediment control, and overall irrigation reliability, supporting both agricultural productivity and community water needs.

Flora: Vegetation within the project area is typical of the dryland and riparian ecosystems of the Shabelle River floodplain, dominated by species such as *Acacia tortilis*, *Acacia seyal*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, and various grasses like *Cynodon dactylon* and *Cyperus spp* in addition, the invasive *Prosopis juliflora* is widely present, often stabilizing soil but competing with native vegetation for space and water. Seasonal flooding supports short-lived herbaceous cover, while cultivated fields occupy most of the surrounding land. To minimize disturbance, vegetation clearance during

construction will be restricted to essential work zones. This approach will not only enhance soil stability and biodiversity but also promote natural regeneration of the riparian vegetation corridor.

Fauna: Wildlife in the project area is limited and characteristic of cultivated floodplain habitats, comprising mainly birds such as herons, egrets, kingfishers, and weavers, along with small mammals including hares and rodents, and reptiles such as snakes and agamas. Domestic livestock particularly cattle, goats, and camels, are common along the canal, contributing to vegetation loss and bank erosion through overgrazing. Although the area supports modest biodiversity, no *endangered or IUCN-listed species* were recorded, and no protected habitats exist within or near the project footprint. Thus, potential impacts on fauna will be *localized and temporary*, arising mainly from human activity and machinery noise during construction, and will be mitigated through restricted work zones, controlled noise levels, and post-construction restoration of vegetation cover.

Air, Noise, and Dust: Before construction, the sites are rural and predominantly agricultural. Ambient air is not affected by industrial sources, and the principal existing dust sources are unpaved farm tracks, dry exposed soil and seasonal wind. Existing noise is mainly from community activity, farm operations, livestock and intermittent vehicles. No fixed sensitive receptor was recorded within the active embankment footprint during screening; nearby homes, farm users and river users remain sensitive receptors to be confirmed during the pre-construction walkover.

Sensitive and Natural Sites: No environmentally sensitive or protected areas have been identified within or adjacent to the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment alignment. The surrounding landscape is largely composed of cultivated farmland and scattered riparian vegetation, with no wetlands, wildlife sanctuaries, or cultural heritage sites recorded nearby. However, given the project's proximity to the Shabelle River, precautionary measures will be maintained to prevent any indirect effects on water quality or riparian habitats during construction. Furthermore, the contractor will apply a Chance Find Procedure to safeguard any archaeological or cultural materials that might be discovered inadvertently. Overall, the subproject is not expected to cause any significant disturbance to natural habitats or heritage resources, if good construction practices and monitoring are consistently applied.

Aquatic ecology: No detailed study on aquatic ecology undertaken. However, it is freshwater habitat of part of Shabelle river. It could harbor small creatures like small crustaceans and arthropods (to be verified).

Cultural heritage No known cultural or historical heritage sites exist within the project footprint or its surrounding area. Nevertheless, excavation activities will be conducted cautiously, and any archaeological or cultural materials discovered will trigger the *Chance Find Procedure,* ensuring immediate notification of the relevant authorities and suspension of works until clearance is granted.

3.2 Social Baseline

Population and Settlement: Jowhar District hosts an estimated 320,000 people, primarily engaged in agropastoral livelihoods along the Shabelle River and its irrigation channels. Within the project's immediate zone of influence, Barey and Bananey riverine communities and surrounding settlements comprise about 1500 households who depend on irrigated agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. Settlements are linear, following major river alignments and farm boundaries, with houses typically built from mud, thatch, and corrugated iron sheets. The Canal serves as a central resource for irrigation, domestic use, and livestock watering, making its rehabilitation vital for both economic stability and household wellbeing.

Livelihoods and Economy: Agriculture is the main livelihood activity, dominated by maize, sesame, rice, vegetables, and bananas, often intercropped with small-scale livestock production. Declining canal capacity has reduced irrigation efficiency, limited crop cycles and forcing some farmers to abandon tail-end plots. Consequently, the rehabilitation is expected to revitalize agricultural productivity, restore equitable water distribution, and create temporary employment opportunities for local youth and vulnerable groups during construction. Improved irrigation services will in turn increase crop yields, enhance food security, and stimulate the local economy of Jowhar.

Land Tenure and Governance: Land along the canal is publicly owned and administered by the Hirshabelle State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI). Farmers cultivate plots along the canal under traditional and community-based tenure systems without individual land titles. Similarly, local elders confirmed that the canal alignment and its right-of-way fall entirely within public land, with no private ownership or resettlement concerns. To formalize this arrangement, the State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, verifying that the canal and surrounding land are state property designated for public agricultural use, have issued a Land Ownership Confirmation Letter. Additionally, a Community No Objection Letter signed by the Canal Committee and local elders affirms community support for the sub-project and agreed to cooperate FAO/FSRP teams during and after implementation. Both documents are attached in *Annex 2* of this ESMP.

Social Inclusion and Vulnerability: The community includes women-headed households, youth, IDPs (small number), and minority groups who face barriers to resource access and participation in decision-making. Consultations confirmed strong local support for the project; therefore, it was agreed that these groups are actively included in employment, training, and management activities. Therefore, the ESMP emphasizes inclusive participation, gender balance, and equal opportunity, with a target of at least 30% female involvement in community-based and labor activities.

Community Health and Safety: Health services in Barey and Bananey riverine communities and its surroundings are limited, relying mainly one MCH room with limited and on periodic outreach services take severe cases to Jowhar District which is. Common illnesses include malaria, diarrhea, and respiratory infections, often intensified by poor sanitation and stagnant water following floods. On the other hand, due to construction, activities may temporarily increase health and safety risks due to machinery movement, open trenches, and dust exposure. To mitigate these, the contractor will ensure site fencing**,** signage, PPE use, first-aid availability, and worker-community awareness sessions, thereby protecting both laborers and nearby residents.

Security Context: Hirshabelle State generally experiences a moderate security environment, with government forces and local administration maintaining control over major towns such as Jowhar. While overall stability has improved, localized incidents can still occur, often related to clan tensions or occasional movements of non-state armed groups in rural areas. These situations are typically contained through coordination between district authorities, community elders, and security actors. In this context, all project teams must coordinate movements with local authorities and follow established security protocols.

The security situation in Jowhar District, including Barey and Bananey riverine communities where the subproject is located, is relatively stable, though sporadic incidents may arise along rural access routes. The area is secured by government forces and supported by clan-based pro-government militia (macawisley), who conduct regular patrols. In addition, the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) maintains a presence in Jowhar and supports the Somali National Army (SNA) in securing key movement corridors and stabilizing population centers. Given this context, the contractor and supervising engineers must coordinate with district security authorities, the State MoAI PIU, and,

where appropriate, ATMIS liaison officers when planning or conducting field visits. The use of private armed guards is not permitted unless formally approved by MoAI and the NPCU, and all protective measures must align with ESS4 on Community Health and Safety.

Access to Basic Services: Access to basic services in Barey and Bananey riverine communities remains limited. Water is mainly sourced from the river or shallow well, while sanitation facilities consist mostly of deteriorated pit latrines with poor drainage. Educational facilities are very limited, with only one primary school serving the area, and health services are under-resourced. Roads connecting farms to markets often become impassable during the rainy seasons, underscoring the need for better maintenance. The project will therefore ensure responsible waste management, safe water practices, and proper traffic management during implementation to avoid compounding existing vulnerabilities.

3.3 Summary of Social Conditions

Overall, a rural, agriculture-dependent population that is both socio-economically vulnerable and highly reliant on this Canal for livelihoods characterizes the project area. Despite existing challenges such as limited access to services and recurring floods, the community exhibits strong cohesion and readiness to support rehabilitation activities. With effective implementation of this ESMP including community engagement, labor inclusion, and OHS measures so the project is expected to generate significant social and economic benefits for its surrounding settlements.

3.4 Summary of Baseline Implications:

The environmental and social baseline of the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment subproject area reveals conditions that are generally favorable for irrigation rehabilitation, with manageable environmental and social risks. The terrain's flat topography and fertile alluvial soils provide excellent agricultural potential, though they are also susceptible to flooding and erosion during peak Shabelle River flows. Similarly, while the area's semi-arid climate supports seasonal cropping, increasing rainfall variability and sedimentation underscore the need for improved canal maintenance and water management.

From a social perspective, Barey and Bananey riverine communities and its surrounding settlements depend heavily on irrigated agriculture for their livelihoods. The community exhibits strong cohesion, readiness to cooperate, and clear support for the rehabilitation works. Land is publicly owned, free of disputes, and confirmed through the State Ministry's land ownership letter and the community's no-objection statement, ensuring the project complies with ESS5 and does not trigger resettlement risks.

However, localized challenges such as limited access to health services, weak road infrastructure, and exposure to flooding necessitate careful planning and continuous stakeholder engagement during construction. With implementation of the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures, the project is expected to deliver substantial environmental and socio-economic benefits including restored irrigation capacity, enhanced flood protection, job creation, and strengthened community resilience against climate shocks.

4. Legal and Regulatory Framework

The relevant national environmental and social legislation, as well as the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) under which the (S-FSRP) is financed will guide the implementation of this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the Subproject. Together, these frameworks ensure that project activities are carried out in a manner that safeguards the environment, promotes social inclusion, and upholds the principles of sustainability and accountability.

4.1 National Legal and Institutional Framework

The provisional Constitution of Somalia:

Article 10 – Human Dignity: Human dignity is the basis for all human rights. It is inviolable and must be protected by all. The State power must not be exercised in a manner that violates human dignity.

Article 11 – Equality: All citizens, regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect shall have equal rights and duties before the law. The State must not discriminate against any person based on age, race, colour, tribe, ethnicity, culture, dialect, gender, birth, disability, religion, political opinion, occupation, or wealth.

Article 24 – Labor Relations: Every person has the right to fair labour relations. All workers, particularly women, have a special right of protection from sexual abuse, segregation and discrimination in the workplace and, every labour law and practice shall comply with gender equality in the workplace.

Article 31 – Language and Culture: The state shall promote the positive traditions and cultural practices, whilst striving to eliminate customs and emerging practices, which negatively impact the unity, civilization and wellbeing of the Somali society and the state shall promote the cultural practices and local dialects of minorities.

Article 32 – Right of Access to Information: Every person has the right of access to information held by the state, and the right of access to any information that is held by another person which is required for the exercise or protection of any other just right.

Article 27 (1 & 5) – Economic and social rights- right to clean portable water. Women, aged, disabled, and minorities who have suffered discrimination to be supported to realize their full potential.

Article 43 Land: land is recognized as primary resource and the basis of the people's livelihood; b) land shall be held, used and managed in an equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable manner; c) the FGS shall develop a national land policy, which shall be subject to constant review, d) no permit may be granted regarding the permanent use of any portion of the land, sea or air of the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia, e) the FGS, in consultation with the FMS and other stakeholders, shall regulate land policy, and land control and use measures.

Article 111H – National Security Commission: A National Security Commission shall be established to study and develop an integrated security framework to address present and future needs of Somalia. It shall present proposals to ensure that human security is prioritized and incorporated into such a framework, through which the public may provide oversight and monitor security related expenditure and seek redress from abuses by security personnel.

Article 45 (—Environment‖) states that the government shall give priority to the protection, conservation, and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem. Furthermore, all people have a duty to safeguards and enhance the environment and participate in the development, execution, management, conservation and

protection of the natural resources and the environment. The FGS and the governments of the FMS affected by environmental damage shall take urgent measures to clean up hazardous waste dumped on the land or in the waters of the FGS; take necessary measures to reverse desertification, deforestation and environmental degradation, and to conserve the environment and prevent activities that damage the natural resources and the environment of the nation, among other measures.

Article 115 (—Civil service‖) outlines civil service values and protection of their rights Constitution:

4.2. Relevant National legislation

Environmental Protection and Management Act (April 2024), National Health Professionals Council Act (LR. 31/2020) and Law No. 9 of 26 January 1989; Draft National Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations; Draft National Ozone Layer Protection Regulation; Draft National Forest Management Policy; and Draft National Charcoal Policy. All of these have some relevance, in one way or another, with the FSRP Project as well as the Construction Permits Act (2022).

Environmental Protection and Management Act, 2024: The act guarantees the right to a clean, safe and healthy environment, provides requirements for waste management including hazardous wastes. The act requires the application of the polluter pay and precautionary principle in environment management. The construction project is required to adhere to all the relevant requirements prescribed by the act.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (ESIA) 2024: Part III, regulations 13, 16 and 17, guides public participation, collection and incorporation of views from the public.

The ESMP is reviewed and cleared up by the Environmental and Social Team of the MoAI-FGS National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) before submission to the World Bank. For this subproject, World Bank clearance represents completion of the ESMP review and approval process, after which the ESMP is ready for implementation. No separate environmental permit process is required following World Bank clearance. During implementation, the relevant federal, Hirshabelle State and local government institutions will participate in supervision and monitoring to ensure compliance with the approved ESMP, applicable national requirements and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

the Somali Labour Code (Law No. 36 of 2024), the Public Health legislation, Somalia National Gender Policy (2016) includes strategies to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage and to improve services for the management of GBV/SEAH cases.

Employment and OHS requirements. The contractor shall apply the project Labor Management Procedures and ESS2, issue written terms and conditions in a language each worker understands, verify a minimum working age of 18 for hazardous construction work, prohibit forced labor and discrimination, provide equal opportunity and timely wages, maintain worker records, and operate a confidential worker grievance mechanism separate from the community GM. A competent OHS officer shall implement task risk assessments, induction and daily toolbox talks; provide and enforce suitable PPE; certify operators and equipment; manage excavation, lifting, work near water, heat, noise, traffic and emergency risks; provide potable water, gender-responsive sanitation, shade, first aid and referral arrangements; and record, investigate and report incidents and near misses. Serious incidents shall be notified through the project escalation protocol without delay and within the contractual reporting timeframe.

Institutionally, environmental and social management responsibilities will be shared among several entities. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) provides overall oversight and national environmental policy and regulation while FAO Somalia will supervise day-to-day implementation and safeguards compliance. Additionally, The State MoAI facilitates local coordination, security, and grievance management. Collectively, these institutions will ensure compliance with Somalia's environmental and social laws throughout the project cycle.

4.3 The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

As the Subproject is classified as having a "Moderate" environmental and social risk, a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is not required. This site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will serve as the primary instrument for identifying, assessing, and managing all potential risks and impacts.

In the absence of specific Somali national standards for air quality, water quality, or noise, or where such standards are less stringent, the project will adhere to internationally recognized benchmarks, including the WB ESF, World Bank Group's General EHS Guidelines and, where applicable, World Health Organization (WHO) standards. These standards will guide all management and monitoring activities throughout the project lifecycle.

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF): The following Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) are relevant to this project.

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

ESS1 application and implementation capacity. MoAI-FGS/NPCU remains accountable for screening, risk classification, instrument approval, incorporation of E&S obligations into procurement, monitoring, incident escalation and reporting to the World Bank. The State PIU coordinates site access, government liaison, consultation and grievance follow-up. FAO technical assistance and the Supervising Engineer verify designs and contractor compliance through document review, inspections, corrective-action notices and reporting. Before mobilization, the contractor shall appoint qualified E&S and OHS personnel and submit an acceptable C-ESMP with subsidiary plans. Capacity gaps shall be addressed through induction before site access, task-specific training, weekly toolbox talks, monthly refresher training and documented coaching. Compliance shall be verified using daily contractor checks, weekly supervision, monthly joint audits and close-out verification; repeated or serious non-compliance may result in stop-work instruction, contractual remedy and escalation to NPCU.

ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions

ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS3 resource efficiency and pollution prevention. The contractor shall prepare material and fuel estimates, source soil, stone and aggregates only from licensed or engineer-approved sources, reuse suitable excavated material where technically acceptable, control over-ordering, and record deliveries, use, reuse and disposal. Water abstraction for compaction and dust suppression shall be approved, metered or logged, and shall not reduce community supply or cause erosion. Equipment shall be maintained for fuel efficiency; engines shall be switched off when idle; temporary lighting and pumping shall use energy-efficient equipment. Fuel and chemicals shall be inventoried, labelled and stored in bunded areas; refuelling and service shall occur on impermeable surfaces away from the river; spill kits and trained responders shall be available. Waste shall be segregated, securely stored and transferred only to an approved receiver. No waste, spoil, concrete washout, oil or wastewater

may enter the river, drainage paths or farms. Monthly records shall report on water, fuel, energy, principal raw materials, reuse and waste quantities against the C-ESMP estimates.

ESS4: Community Health and Safety

ESS4 community health, safety and security. The contractor shall verify temporary and completed works for geotechnical stability, crest continuity, safe slopes, gabion integrity, tie-ins and drainage before opening areas to the public. Work fronts, excavations, river edges, machinery and hazardous stores shall be barricaded and signed in Somali using visible symbols; safe routes for pedestrians, livestock and farm access shall be maintained. A Traffic Management Plan shall define routes, delivery times, banksmen, reversing controls, speed limits and community notification. Workers shall receive communicable-disease prevention information and adequate WASH facilities. Recruitment shall prioritize transparent local hiring to limit labor influx, while all workers and security personnel sign and receive training on the Code of Conduct and SEA/SH prevention. Security shall be based on a documented risk assessment, use unarmed arrangements where feasible, and apply proportionality, non-discrimination and the community GM. Site-specific emergency procedures shall cover flood warning, embankment instability, drowning rescue, fire, spill, severe weather and serious injury; emergency contacts, muster points, rescue equipment, drills and access for referral shall be maintained.

ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on land use, and involuntary Resettlement

Land and access confirmation. The proposed works remain within the existing publicly administered river-embankment footprint. No involuntary land acquisition, physical displacement or permanent economic displacement is anticipated. The complete government land-ownership confirmations and community no-objection records for each named site are retained in Annex 2. Before mobilization, the PIU and Supervising Engineer shall walk and peg the footprint with land administrators and affected users, document any crops, structures or uses, and confirm that all temporary staging and access arrangements are voluntary, time-bound and recorded. If an unforeseen land, asset or livelihood impact is identified, the affected activity shall stop and NPCU shall apply ESS5 and the project framework before access or works proceed. Temporary access restrictions shall be notified at least 48 hours in advance, safe alternatives maintained, and related complaints logged and resolved.

ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS8: Cultural Heritage

ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines: The project will adhere to the WBG's General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (EHSGs). The Subproject's commitment to adhering to the World Bank Group's General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines is a cornerstone of its risk management strategy. These guidelines are technical reference documents that define Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) for managing EHS issues in a sustainable manner.

For this civil works project, they are critically important as they provide a practical and authoritative framework for implementing effective mitigation measures related to Occupational Health and Safety (e.g., use of PPE, site safety protocols), Community Health and Safety (e.g., site security, traffic management), and Environmental Pollution Control (e.g., managing dust, noise, and waste) during construction and operation. Their application ensures the Subproject is implemented to a high standard of safety and environmental stewardshipIn cases where Somali regulations and World Bank policies differ, the World Bank Standards will prevail and will be applied. This ESMP, along with the

associated plans, S-FSRP Frameworks, and Manuals (ESMF, RPF, IPMP, LMP, WMP, GM, SEP, etc.), is legally binding on the contractor. The Contractor is required to prepare their C-ESMP upon signing the work contract and before commencing work. This preparation is based on the proposed management framework of this document (ESMP), the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), and the Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) included in the EHSGs.

The subproject compliance gap analysis is based on the approved S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework and associated project instruments, applicable Somali legislation, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

Applicable framework. The subproject shall comply with the approved S-FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework, Labor Management Procedures, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Commitment Plan, Security Management Framework, SEA/SH requirements, applicable Somali legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

5. Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts – Overview

The screening result indicated that this subproject has been categorized as Moderate Risk, see Annex 1. In line with this subproject is expected to bring substantial positive environmental and socio-economic benefits to Barey and Bananey riverine communities and its surrounding communities. However, as with all infrastructure works, a range of short-term environmental and social risks may arise during implementation. This section summarizes the potential positive and negative impacts, linking them with the relevant World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and corresponding management approaches.

5.1 Positive Impacts

The project will contribute significantly to restoring irrigation infrastructure and strengthening community resilience. Key positive outcomes include:

Enhanced irrigation capacity and agricultural productivity: Restoring the canal's full conveyance function will improve water availability for approximately 350 hectares of farmland, directly benefiting approximately 120 to 150 households.

Improved flood control and soil stability: Re-sectioning and embankment reinforcement will reduce erosion and overflow, protecting farms and settlements from seasonal flooding.

Employment creation and income generation: Construction activities will generate short-term jobs for local skilled and unskilled workers, with priority for youth and women.

Strengthened community institutions: Training and engagement of Water User Committees (WUCs)/ Canal Committee will improve operation and maintenance (O&M) capacity and promote equitable water management.

Collectively, these benefits will enhance food security, rural livelihoods, and the adaptive capacity of the community to climate shocks within that area under Shabelle River Basin.

5.2 Potential Negative Impacts

Despite these positive outcomes, the project may generate localized and temporary negative impacts during construction. However, these are ***moderate in scale*** and manageable through the mitigation measures detailed in the ESMP.

The table below presents the principal risks associated with the sub-project, classified according to their severity, likelihood, and significance, and mapped against the ESF and project relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

Table 2: Summary of Potential Environmental and Social Risks

ESS	**Specific Relevancy (Risks Only)**
ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	- Addresses the risk of soil erosion and embankment instability during excavation. - Addresses the risk of hydrological disruptions such as turbidity, backflow, and sedimentation in the canal system. - Addresses the risk of temporary interruption of irrigation flows to farmers during works.

	- Addresses the risk of cumulative impacts arising from seasonal river changes combined with canal rehabilitation activities. - Addresses the risk of water-use conflicts among farmers during periods of reduced or altered flows (rehabilitation phase) - Addresses the risk of weak ESMP/C-ESMP implementation on site. - Addresses the risk of poor coordination between the Contractor, FAO, NPCU, and State PIU leading to unmanaged impacts. - GBV/SEAH risks… - Addresses the risk of inadequate monitoring and delayed reporting of environmental and social issues. - Risk of excluding vulnerable groups.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	- Addresses the risk of child labor or forced labor due to weak verification of worker age or recruitment practices. - Addresses the risk of unfair or non-transparent recruitment, including exclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups. - Addresses the risk of delayed payment of wages and related labor disputes. - Addresses the risk of workers having no written contracts or unclear employment terms or not signed the code of conduct. - Addresses the risk of injuries from machinery, open excavations, and unstable canal banks. - Addresses the risk of exposure to excessive noise, vibration, heat stress, and dehydration. - Addresses the risk of inadequate PPE provision or inconsistent use by workers. - Addresses the risk of poor site layout and unsafe internal access paths. - Addresses the risk of poor implementation of the LMP and the absence or weakness of a confidential worker GM. - Addresses the risk of limited OHS incident reporting, no Root Cause Analysis, and poor record-keeping of hours, incidents, and contracts.
ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	- Addresses the risk of dust emissions from excavation, vehicle movement, and dry soil surfaces. - Addresses the risk of noise and vibration affecting nearby households and farm users, even if impacts are minor in a rural agropastoral setting. - Addresses the risk of air emissions (smoke, diesel fumes) from poorly maintained machinery, even if overall impacts are limited. - Addresses the risk of fuel and oil spills contaminating soil and canal water. - Addresses the risk of increased turbidity and sediment loads in irrigation canals and drainage channels. - Addresses the risk of accumulation of construction debris and vegetation waste along the canal. - Addresses the risk of inadequate waste segregation, including hazardous versus non-hazardous materials.

	- Addresses the risk of waste disposal in unauthorized locations and community exposure to unsafe waste piles. - Addresses the risk of erosion and sedimentation affecting river/canal systems. - Addresses the risk of non-sustainable and inefficient resource utilization of resources (like water, raw material and electricity) of the project
ESS4: Community Health, Safety, and Security	- Addresses the risk of community members being exposed to construction hazards such as machinery, trucks, and open excavations. - Addresses the risk of unsafe access around auxiliary structures (crossing culverts, division boxes, intakes) and unstable canal banks. - Addresses the risk to children walking near the works or along farm paths adjacent to the canal. - Addresses the risk of misconduct, intimidation, or abuse by security personnel if used. - Addresses the risk of tension or conflict between hired guards and local communities. - Addresses the risk of harmful inward migration or labor influx due to perceived project benefits. - Addresses the risk of friction between villages over canal access, water distribution, or workforce selection. - Addresses the risk of increased traffic from machinery, trucks, and service vehicles causing accidents involving farmers, children, and livestock. - Addresses the risk of accidents at blind spots, turning points, or informal crossings used by communities.
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	- ESS5 is not triggered because the canal lies fully within existing public land owned by the Government (*as confirmed in Annex 2)*. The element of wayleave for the passing canals and piping may bring water user conflicts, and therefore, call for beneficiaries to consent. If not done in advance, this is a potential risk. - Addresses only temporary risks such as short-term disruption of access to canal banks and footpaths during excavation. - Addresses the risk of farmers temporarily finding it difficult to reach farms, water points, or division boxes during works. - Addresses the risk of perceived unfairness in water distribution during rehabilitation activities. - Addresses the risk of misunderstandings about boundaries or right-of-way if the work area is not clearly demarcated.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation	- Addresses the risk of minor vegetation clearance along canal banks beyond what is strictly necessary for works. - Addresses the risk of temporary disturbance to livestock and small fauna that use canal corridors for movement or watering. - Addresses the risk of short-term alteration of micro-habitats during excavation and spoil placement.

	- Confirms that no sensitive species or critical habitats were identified, but acknowledges localized, reversible impacts on common species and grazing areas.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	- Addresses the risk of chance finds of cultural or historical materials during excavation (e.g., pottery, graves, artifacts). - Addresses the risk of damaging culturally important trees, markers, or unrecorded burial sites. - Addresses the risk of community conflict if cultural heritage is discovered and not reported or managed appropriately.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	- Addresses the risk of excluding women, youth, minority groups, and vulnerable households from consultations and project decision-making. - Addresses the risk of poor communication leading to confusion about project objectives, benefits, and construction schedules. - Addresses the risk of insufficient information disclosure on temporary water disruptions, access restrictions, and safety risks. - Addresses the risk of low awareness or poor access to the GM, resulting in unresolved grievances. - Addresses the risk of weak coordination and miscommunication between MoAI-FGS, Hirshabelle MoAI, district authorities, FAO, and community leaders.
SEA/SH – Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (Cross-cutting: ESS1, ESS2, ESS4, ESS10)	- Addresses the risk of SEA/SH incidents involving workers and community members, particularly women and girls. - Addresses the risk of increased vulnerability to SEA/SH due to worker–community interaction around the project area. - Addresses the risk of underreporting of SEA/SH due to stigma, fear of retaliation, or lack of confidential reporting channels. - Addresses the risk of misconduct by security personnel or project workers that could lead to exploitation, abuse, or harassment.

Overall Risk Rating: Based on the recent Environmental and Social Screening conducted in September 2025, as well as findings from field assessments and community consultations, the subproject is classified as a Moderate Risk subproject, see Annex 1. Although the potential adverse impacts are site-specific, short-term (temporary), and fully reversible**,** they require consistent application of mitigation measures to remain manageable. Therefore, when the ESMP is implemented alongside the contractor's C-ESMP supported by complementary instruments such as the LMP, WMP, OHS measures, and the GM, the overall environmental and social risk remains moderate. Moreover, the long-term benefits including but not limited to restored irrigation capacity, improved flood protection, and strengthened community resilience—significantly outweigh the temporary construction-phase impacts, thereby reinforcing the project's positive contribution to sustainable livelihood improvement in the Barey and Bananey Village.

6. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) outlines the specific mitigation measures required to address the environmental and social risks associated with the rehabilitation of Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankments. These measures are aligned with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and the FSRP Environmental and Social Management Framework. The ESMP provides clear responsibilities, practical methods, and implementation timelines to ensure that all anticipated impacts are avoided, minimized, or properly managed throughout the construction period. The table 3 below summarizes the key risks and the corresponding mitigation measures for each relevant ESS.

Table 3: Environmental & Social Mitigation Plan

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts						
A. Environmental Risks: Soil erosion & embankment instability during excavation; Hydrological disruptions (turbidity, backflow, sedimentation); Temporary interruption of irrigation flow; Cumulative impacts from seasonal river changes. Overextraction of water resource Soil salinization Water pollution Loss of biodiversity along the canal pathways Increased risk of flooding *B. Social Risks:* Water-use conflicts among farmers; *C. Administrative Risks:* Weak ESMP/C-ESMP implementation; Poor coordination between Contractor, FAO, NPCU & PIU; Inadequate monitoring & delayed reporting. Lack of community ownership	*A. Environmental:* Fully implement ESMP & C-ESMP; Stabilize canal banks & excavated areas immediately; Schedule works outside peak river periods/rains.; Provide temporary water diversion to maintain irrigation; Daily inspection of embankment and erosion-sensitive areas Consult with downstream users where applicable; assume scheduled water usage Undertake regular soil sampling and testing Regular water sampling and testing to sustain aquatic lifeforms Canal mapping and survey Ensure drainage systems are designed and well maintained *B. Social:* Conduct conflict mapping and consent notes to way leave prior to works;	ESMP & C-ESMP Sediment/flow control tools FAO inspection checklists Conflict mapping tools; GM logs & communication sheets	Contractor (primary) FAO Supervising Engineer NPCU – MoAI (oversight) Hirshabelle State PIU (coordination)	Construction	Daily inspection (Contractor); Weekly supervision (FAO SE) Continuous during critical works	Included in contract price; Included in FAO supervision & management budget

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Inequitable distribution of benefits Increased risk of waterborne diseases Negative impact on pastoral livelihoods (reduced access to grazing land) Exclusion risks	Transparent targeting of vulnerable/marginalized groups; Maintain daily communication with WUCs; Use GM to record/resolve grievances; Coordinate water distribution schedules. *C. Administrative:* Weekly FAO supervision + non-compliance notices; Contractor keeps daily logs & ESMP checklists; Monthly E&S refresher training for workers; Strengthen C-ESMP using FAO TA tools/templates. Ensure regular stakeholder engagement forums.					
ESS2 – Labor and Working Conditions						
A. Labor Risks: Risk of child labor or forced labor; Unfair recruitment practices and exclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable and minority groups; Delayed payment of wages leading to disputes; Lack of written contracts and unclear employment terms.	*A. Labor Standards:* Implement the project's LMP in full; Verify worker ages (18+ only); Establish and publicize a confidential worker GM; Promote inclusion of women, youth and minority groups; Communicate payment schedules clearly to avoid disputes.	Labor Management Procedures (LMP); Code of Conduct (CoC); Worker GM tools; PPE sets; OHS toolbox talk templates; Accident/incident logs; Payment monitoring tools;	Contractor (primary implementer); FAO Technical Assistance team (training, oversight); FAO Supervising Engineer (verification) NPCU – MoAI (labor compliance oversight); Hirshabelle State PIU (worker engagement/support)	Construction & Operation	Daily OHS toolbox talks; Weekly OHS inspections by contractor; Weekly FAO supervision Monthly labor audits	Included in contract price Supported under FAO supervision budget; Included in MoAI operational costs

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Code of Conduct (CoC) not done accordingly *B. Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Risks:* Injuries from machinery, open excavations, unstable banks; Exposure to excessive noise and vibration; Heat stress, dehydration, and unsafe working hours; Lack of PPE and inconsistent use; Poor site layout and unsafe access paths. *C. Administrative and Compliance Risks:* Poor implementation of Labor Management Procedures (LMP); No worker GM or weak confidential reporting system; Lack of OHS incident reporting, RCAs, and training; Labor standards not aligned with national laws or EHSGs; Inadequate record-keeping (hours worked, incidents, contracts).	*B. Occupational Health & Safety:* Provide full PPE (helmets, gloves, boots, reflective vests, ear protection); Conduct daily toolbox talks and weekly OHS sessions; Provide clean drinking water, shaded rest areas, and sanitation facilities; Implement heat-stress management (adjust shifts, rest breaks); Train machinery operators and enforce licensing requirements; Conduct Safety Risk Assessments and update site layout; Keep accident and near-miss logs and conduct Root Cause Analysis (RCA); *C. Administrative Measures:* Monthly refresher training for all workers; Maintain up-to-date labor registers, GM records, OHS logs; Enforce Code of Conduct (CoC) for all workers with clear penalties; Continuous supervision by FAO to ensure compliance.	Safety Risk Assessment forms; Training attendance registers				
ESS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention						

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Pollution Risks: Dust emissions from excavation, vehicle movement, dry soils; Noise and vibration from machinery and equipment (minor since the subproject site locates a ruler agropastoral setting; Air emissions (smoke, diesel fumes) from poorly maintained machinery (negligible); Fuel and oil spills contaminating soil and water sources; Increased turbidity in irrigation canals and drainage channels *B. Waste Management Risks:* Accumulation of construction debris and vegetation waste; Lack of proper waste segregation (hazardous vs non-hazardous); Disposal of waste in unauthorized locations; Community exposure to unsafe waste piles; *C. Water & Soil Quality Risks:* Erosion and sedimentation entering river/canal systems (low);	Pollution Control: Use water sprinklers to suppress dust on required access roads and work sites; Maintain vehicles and machinery regularly (oil change, tuning, filter replacement); Limit noisy activities to daytime hours and notify nearby households; Store fuel/oil in bunded, labeled containers away from waterways; Keep spill kits on site and train workers on their use; *Waste Management:* Implement Waste Management Plan (WMP); Clearly label waste bins: general waste, hazardous waste, organic waste; Identify authorized disposal sites in collaboration with WUC & State MoAI; Remove debris regularly and ensure safe transport to disposal sites; Prohibit burning of waste; *C. Water & Soil Quality Safeguards:* Minimize vegetation disturbance to avoid exposed soils.	Waste Management Plan (WMP); Water truck / sprinklers; Fuel/oil bunds; Spill kits; Water testing kits (TDS, TSS); Training materials	Contractor (primary implementer) FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); NPCU – MoAI (oversight); Hirshabelle State PIU (coordination & local enforcement)	Construction & early operation	Daily pollution checks; Weekly waste & fuel inspections; Monthly reporting by contractor; Continuous monitoring during excavation & earthworks	Included in contractor's BoQ; Included in FAO supervision budget

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
High Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) water used for irrigation causing soil salinization; Increased Total Suspended Solids (TSS) in canal water; Contamination of shallow water sources;	Install erosion control measures (brush barriers, silt fences were required); Conduct TDS/TSS analysis before allowing irrigation water use; Avoid using water with TDS > 1,500 ppm for irrigation; Monitor turbidity during excavation near water inlets.					
ESS4 – Community Health, Safety, and Security						
A. Community Health & Safety Risks: Exposure to construction hazards (machinery, trucks, excavations); Unsafe access around open trenches, axillary structures (crossing culverts, division boxes & intake reconcentration/rehab specified sites) and unstable canal banks; Child safety risks when children walk near the site or along farm paths; *B. Security Risks:* Misconduct, intimidation, or abuse by security personnel; Tension or conflict between hired guards and communities;	*A. Community Health & Safety Measures:* Install robust fencing, barriers, and warning signage around all hazardous zones; Restrict unauthorized entry into the construction area except for workers; Conduct community awareness sessions on construction risks, especially targeting women, youth, and farmers; Provide safe and clearly marked temporary access routes including footpaths, vehicle bypasses, and pedestrian crossings around all work areas involving culverts, intakes, sluice gates, division boxes, and excavated sections of the canal;	Security Management Plan (SMP); Traffic Management Plan (TMP); Fencing, barriers & signage; Debris removal procedures; EHSG safety guidelines; GM system (including security channel); Training materials (security, GBV, community safety); Community awareness materials	Contractor (primary implementer); FAO Supervising Engineer (verification & compliance enforcement); FAO Technical Assistance (training & oversight); Hirshabelle State PIU (community coordination); WUC (local communication)	Construction	Daily safety checks (Contractor); Weekly FAO supervision; Monthly security reviews; Continuous community sensitization	Included in contract price; Included in project management & FAO supervision budget

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Excessive or disproportionate security practices. *C. Fragility, Conflict & Social Tension Risks*: Harmful inward migration driven by perceived project benefits; Community dynamics disrupted by labor influx; Clashes or friction between villages over canal access, water distribution, or workforce selection; *D. Traffic and Road Safety Risks:* Increased traffic from machinery, trucks, and service vehicles; Accidents involving children, livestock, or farmers using the same paths; Unsafe turning points, blind spots, and unregulated movement of heavy equipment.	Remove debris regularly following EHSG guidelines; *B. Security Management Measures*: Implement and monitor the Security Management Plan (SMP); Hire the security guards from the local community & train human rights, respectful engagement, and proportional use of force to avoid conflicts; Require guards to sign and comply with a Security Code of Conduct; *C. Fragility & Social Risk Mitigation*: Base targeting decisions on FINA findings and transparent vulnerability criteria; Conduct consultations with local authorities, village elders and WUCs/Canal Committee to reduce tension; Track population influx risks and adjust site management plans accordingly; Provide clear communication on project benefits and eligibility. *D. Traffic and Road Safety Controls*:					

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
	Develop and implement a Traffic Management Plan (TMP); Enforce strict speed limits around work zones; Install traffic warning signs at key points used by pedestrians, trucks and livestock; Train vehicle operators and road workers on safety risks; Maintain access routes clear and safe for community use.					
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement						
ESS5 is *not triggered*. The canal lies *fully within existing public land owned by the Government*, as confirmed in *Annex 2 – Land Ownership Confirmation Letter*. No land acquisition, displacement, or loss of assets is required. *Temporary Risks Only*: Short-term access disruption to canal banks and footpaths during excavation; Temporary difficulty accessing farms or water points/division boxes; Perceived concerns about fairness in water distribution during works.	Maintain open community access routes and farm paths wherever possible; Use temporary bypass paths and clearly mark safe pedestrian areas; Provide advance notice (48–72 hours) before temporary flow interruptions or access restrictions; Coordinate daily with the WUC to manage water distribution schedules; Beneficiaries sign consent notes prior to survey, laying, excavation, and piping (if any)	Consultation records; Access route signage; WUC/Canal Committee coordination logs GM system	Contractor (implementation); State PIU (liaison & awareness) FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); NPCU (oversight)	Pre-construction & Construction	Daily access checks; Weekly community updates	Included in contract price
ESS6 – Biodiversity Conservation						

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Minor vegetation clearance along canal banks; Temporary disturbance to livestock and small fauna using canal corridors; Short-term alteration of micro-habitats during excavation. *Note:* No sensitive species or critical habitats identified during the baseline survey. Impacts are *site-specific and fully reversible.*	Limit vegetation removal to areas strictly needed for canal shaping; Avoid harming livestock; maintain access routes for grazing animals; Ensure machinery operates only within the existing canal footprint; Prohibit dumping spoil in vegetated or grazing areas.	Hand tools with controlled clearing techniques were required; Site supervision checklists	Contractor (implementation); FAO Supervising Engineer (monitoring); State PIU (coordination)	Construction	Daily supervision during clearing; Weekly monitoring by FAO SE	Included in contract price
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage						
Low probability of encountering cultural or historical materials during excavation Note: No known cultural heritage sites are located within the project's footprint, but *chance finds remain possible.*	Apply the WB Chance Finds Procedure; Immediately stop work if artifacts or bones of dead bodies are discovered; Notify State MoAI PIU, NPCU and elders; Resume works only after official written clearance.	Chance Finds Procedure; Reporting forms; Barrier tape/fencing materials	Contractor (implementation); FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); NPCU – MoAI (oversight)	Construction	Activate procedure *only if triggered*; Immediate reporting within same day	Contractor cost (no additional budget required)
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure						
A. Inclusion & Participation Risks: Exclusion of women, youth, minority, and vulnerable groups from consultations and project decisions;	*A. Inclusion Measures:* Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) throughout project stages; Hold inclusive consultations ensuring participation of women, youth, elders, WUC members, and vulnerable	Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); GM tools (register, hotline, complaint forms); Consultation attendance sheets;	NPCU – MoAI (oversight); Hirshabelle State PIU (community engagement); FAO Technical Assistance (support & training);	Pre-construction & Construction	Weekly community updates; Monthly GM reviews; Consultations as needed	Included in project management budget; Included in contractor obligations

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Poor communication causing confusion about project benefits or schedules; Lack of community ownership and issues of O&M *B. Information Disclosure Risks:* Insufficient dissemination of project information to farmers and water users; Limited understanding of temporary water disruptions or construction impacts; *C. GM Risks:* Low awareness or poor access to the grievance mechanism; Difficulty monitoring social harm or addressing complaints promptly.	groups; Provide schedules, updates, and notices in simple local Somali language. Train communities and leadership on O&M *B. Information Disclosure:* Regularly inform communities of construction timelines, flow interruptions, and safety precautions; Share updates through WUCs, village leaders, and State PIU; Display key information on boards at site and village centers. *C. GM Strengthening:* Disseminate/publicize GM channels widely (phone numbers, focal persons, complaint boxes); Maintain GM logs at PIU & contractor level; Provide feedback to complainants and close cases promptly; Monitor GM performance monthly and escalate cases if unresolved.	Community information boards	Contractor (on-site disclosure, GM awareness)			
SEA/SH – Sexual Exploitation, Abuse & Harassment						
Risk of SEA/SH involving workers and community members;	Implement and monitor the SEA/SH Action Plan;	SEA/SH Action Plan; Signed CoCs; Confidential GM channels;	Contractor (implementation);	Construction	Monthly worker training Continuous GM availability;	Included in contract price;

Risks / Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Methods / Tools / Resources	Responsibility	Project Phase	Timeline / Frequency	Mitigation Budget
Worker–community interaction increasing vulnerability of women and girls; Underreporting due to stigma or fear; Security personnel misconduct; *Crosscuts ESS1, ESS2, ESS4 & ESS10.*	Mandatory Code of Conduct (CoC) for all workers and security staff; Conduct SEA/SH awareness and prevention sessions for workers and communities; Provide confidential, survivor-centered SEA/SH GM reporting pathway; Train SEA/SH community focal points; Ensure separate sanitation facilities for men and women on site; Immediate referral of survivors to appropriate support services.	Training & sensitization materials; Focal point appointment letters	FAO Technical Assistance (training & oversight); FAO Supervising Engineer (verification); State PIU (community awareness); NPCU (compliance)		Weekly supervision	Included in TA & project management budget

N.B: *The detailed cost estimates for implementing the mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in this ESMP are presented separately in Section 10 (Table 7: ESMP Budget)*

6.1 Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan

The Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan describes how the implementation of mitigation measures will be tracked and verified during construction. Monitoring ensures that safeguards commitments are being followed, emerging issues are addressed promptly, and corrective actions are taken when required. It also clarifies the roles of the Contractor, FAO, the State PIU, and the NPCU in supervising compliance with environmental and social requirements. All monitoring activities are covered under the ESMP budget and project supervision costs. The table 4 below presents the indicators, methods, responsibilities, and reporting arrangements for continuous monitoring of ESMP implementation.

Table 4: Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan

ESS / Area	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency	Reporting To
ESS1 – E&S Risk Management	Embankment stability Water flow continuity Implementation of ESMP/C-ESMP	Site inspections Photographic evidence Daily logs	Contractor/FAO SE/State PIU	Daily / Weekly	NPCU

ESS / Area	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Method	Responsibility	Frequency	Reporting To
	Conflict incidents logged	GM database reviews			
ESS2 – Labor & OHS	PPE use Worker attendance & contracts Toolbox talks conducted Worker GM cases handled OHS incidents & RCA reports	Observation Worker registers OHS logs GM review	Contractor/FAO SE	Daily / Weekly / Monthly	NPCU
ESS3 – Pollution & Resource Efficiency	Dust & noise levels Spoil disposal compliance Waste segregation TDS/TSS testing results Fuel/oil spill logs	Visual inspection Water & soil testing WMP logs	Contractor/FAO SE	Daily / Weekly	State PIU / NPCU
ESS4 – Community Health & Safety	Safety signage & fencing Traffic control measures Debris removal Security conduct logs	Safety audits Community feedback GM review	Contractor/FAO SE	Weekly	NPCU
ESS5 – Temporary Access Management	Access routes open Bypass paths functional No complaints on blocked access	Site inspection WUC coordination logs	Contractor/FAO SE	Daily	PIU
ESS6 – Biodiversity	Vegetation disturbance minimized Livestock access maintained	Field observation	Contractor/FAO SE	Weekly	NPCU
ESS8 – Cultural Heritage	Chance finds managed correctly	Review of Chance Finds records	Contractor/FAO SE	If triggered	NPCU
ESS10 – Stakeholder Engagement	Consultations conducted Information displayed GM usage & closure rate	SEP records GM monitoring	State PIU/FAO TA	Weekly / Monthly	NPCU
SEA/SH – Cross-cutting	CoC compliance SEA/SH training delivered SEA/SH GM cases managed confidentially	Training records CoC logs GM review	Contractor/FAO TA/State PIU	Monthly	NPCU
Note: All monitoring activities are embedded in the ESMP budget and project management costs; no separate monitoring cost line is required.					

6.2 Capacity Building and Training Plan

Effective implementation of this ESMP depends on the capacity of the contractor, supervising institutions, and community structures to understand and apply the environmental and social requirements. The capacity-building activities will:

- Familiarize all actors with the ESMP, World Bank ESF requirements, and relevant national regulations.
- Strengthen the contractor's ability to prepare and implement a Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP), including OHS, GM, SEA/SH, and waste management.
- Equip the PIU and supervising engineers to monitor ESMP compliance and report effectively.
- Build the capacity of the Canal/Water User Committee and community representatives to support operation and maintenance (O&M), use the GM, and promote GBV/SEA/SH awareness.
- Ensure all workers receive induction and continuous toolbox talks on OHS, Code of Conduct, GM, and SEA/SH prevention.

These trainings will be delivered jointly by FAO (under the Technical Assistance arrangement), the State MoAI PIU, and the contractor's OHS/E&S team.

Table 5: Summary of Capacity Building Plan

Target Group	**Training Topic(s)**	**Timeline / Frequency**	**Type / Modality**	**Lead Facilitator(s)**	**Cost / Responsibility**
Prospective Contractors (bidders)	Key E&S clauses in bidding documents; ESMP and ESF obligations; minimum OHS, LMP and SEA/SH requirements	Once, during pre-bid / pre-contract briefing	Short indoor or virtual session	FAO E&S Specialist, NPCU/PIU	Covered under FAO TA / project preparation
Contractor's Project Manager, Site Engineer, OHS/E&S Officer, Foremen	C-ESMP preparation and implementation; OHS procedures and emergency response; Waste Management Plan; Worker and Community GM; SEA/SH Action Plan and Code of Conduct	At project start (mobilization)	Half-day face-to-face workshop plus on-site practical session	FAO E&S Specialist and State PIU E&S staff	Covered under FAO TA / PIU operating budget
PIU E&S Specialist and Supervising Engineer (State MoAI / NPCU)	Supervision and monitoring of ESMP/C-ESMP; WB ESF and national ESIA requirements; review of contractor E&S reports; use of simple monitoring tools	At start of works and one mid-term refresher	Face-to-face or online training session	FAO E&S Specialist	Covered under FAO TA / PIU operating budget
Canal/Water User Committee and Community Representatives (elders, women, youth)	Basic canal O&M; community role in ESMP monitoring; GM access and referrals; GBV/SEA/SH awareness;	Once during mobilization and one refresher before completion	On-site participatory training in the canal village	FAO and PIU E&S staff, with WUC	Covered under FAO TA / PIU community engagement budget

	community safety around works				
All Construction Workers (including drivers and security staff)	OHS (PPE use, site rules, safe excavation, traffic management); Code of Conduct; worker GM; SEA/SH prevention and sanctions; appropriate security behavior	Induction for all new workers and weekly toolbox talks	On-site toolbox talks / tailgate sessions	Contractor's OHS/E&S Officer, supervised by supervising engineer / FAO	Included in contractor's contract cost

7. Implementation Arrangements

Effective implementation of the subproject rehabilitation activities requires close coordination among the Federal MoAI, the Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU, FAO as the Technical Assistance provider, the contractor, and community structures. Responsibilities have been organized to ensure that environmental and social measures are applied consistently and in full alignment with the World Bank ESF and national regulations.

The main institutional responsibilities are as follows:

- MoAI-FGS / NPCU: Provides overall oversight, approves the ESMP and the Contractor ESMP (C-ESMP), ensures compliance with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), consolidates E&S performance reports, and submits official updates to the World Bank.
- MOECC: Provides regulatory oversight in cases involving environmental non-compliance or significant environmental incidents; may participate in inspections or reviews where required under EPMA (2024); and advises on corrective actions to ensure alignment with national environmental legislation.
- FAO Somalia (Technical Assistance and Supervision): Leads technical assessments, safeguards training, and construction supervision. As the Supervising Engineer, FAO conducts regular site inspections, verifies compliance with the ESMP and C-ESMP, issues non-compliance notices, monitors corrective actions, and reports environmental and social indicators through the S-FSRP MIS and dashboard.
- Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU: Facilitates field operations, supports community engagement, maintains the state-level grievance register, accompanies supervision missions, and ensures that community-level safeguard commitments and notifications are consistently applied.
- Construction Contractor: Implements all ESMP requirements through an approved C-ESMP. Core responsibilities include environmental protection, occupational health and safety, labor management in line with the LMP, maintaining a worker grievance mechanism, enforcing SEA/SH Codes of Conduct, and applying community safety and traffic measures. The contractor must maintain daily logs, incident records, OHS documentation, and weekly reports.
- Community Structures (Water User Committee and village leaders): Support construction access, communicate schedules, assist with handling minor grievances, monitor water distribution during temporary interruptions, and contribute to long-term operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated canal.

Reporting follows a coordinated structure: the contractor submits weekly updates to FAO and the State PIU; FAO verifies compliance and prepares consolidated supervision notes; and the NPCU compiles and submits environmental and social performance reports to the World Bank. Serious incidents or accidents must be reported within 24 hours in line with ESF and project protocols.

At the end of construction, FAO and the State PIU will conduct a joint inspection with the contractor and community representatives to confirm that all works meet design and safeguards requirements. Following this, the rehabilitated canal will be handed over to the Hirshabelle State MoAI and the Water User Committee for continued operation and maintenance, with periodic post-construction monitoring to ensure sustainability.

8. Public Consultation and Disclosure

Stakeholder engagement for the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankmentrehabilitation followed the S-FSRP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and combined government-level and community-level consultations. Stakeholders included MoAI-FGS/NPCU, Hirshabelle State MoAI PIU, district authorities, village elders, the Canal Committee/Water User Committee (WUC), women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Engagement focused on canal condition, irrigation challenges, safeguards risks and mitigation measures, implementation arrangements, and the GM.

8.1 Consultations with Hirshabelle MoAI and Jowhar Local Authorities

As part of the TA field assessment, consultations were held with Hirshabelle State MoAI, the Jowhar District Administration, and relevant local authorities to review the proposed scope of works, confirm alignment with state priorities, and clarify roles in supervision, security coordination, and grievance management. Officials endorsed the prioritization of Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment and committed to supporting contractor access, community mobilization, GM communication, and security liaison in line with the Security Management Framework.

8.2 Community Consultations in Barey and Bananey riverine communities

On 14 September 2025, a community consultation was held in Barey and Bananey sites (Village) with canal users, elders, women, youth, and vulnerable groups to discuss the rehabilitation of *River embankments* and associated structures. The meeting confirmed: (i) poor canal condition (loss of depth, embankment erosion, debris and vegetation blockages, and deteriorated cross-culverts and gates); (ii) reduced irrigation coverage and declining productivity; (iii) strong community demand for urgent rehabilitation; (iv) concerns about excavation scheduling, temporary disruption of water supply, and safety of children and livestock; and (v) community willingness to contribute labor and support O&M through the Canal Committee/WUC.

8.3 Key Issues Raised and How They Are Addressed

Main issues raised included water shortages, tail-end inequities, safety around works, and clarity on GM and SEA/SH reporting channels. These concerns are addressed through: (i) phasing of works and advance notification of any temporary flow interruptions; (ii) provision of safe temporary access routes around culverts, intakes, division boxes, and excavated sections; (iii) clear allocation of roles for MoAI-FGS, State PIU, FAO, and the contractor; (iv) the project GM at community and PIU levels; and (v) mandatory Codes of Conduct, worker and community SEA/SH sensitization, and confidential survivor-centered referral pathways.

Detailed consultation forms, attendance sheets, and contact lists for all participants are attached in *Annexes 4 and 5*. The ESMP and summary information on the works, risks, mitigation measures, and GM contacts will be disclosed through MoAI-FGS and Hirshabelle MoAI channels and shared locally via community meetings and notice boards in Barey and Bananey. Table 6 below summarizes date, stakeholder, location, purposes & main issues raised during different stakeholder meetings.

Table 6:Stakeholder Meeting Summary

Date	**Stakeholder group**	**Location**	**Purpose**	**Main points raised (Normally reported verbatim as questions, concerns, and observations**	**Response Provided**
8 September 2025	Hirshabelle MoAI and local authorities	Jowhar District Office	Agree on priority sites and discuss technical concerns	Flood risks, weak embankments, drainage, intake design, commitment to coordination	Ministry stakeholders and jowhar municipality

Date	Stakeholder group	Location	Purpose	Main points raised (Normally reported verbatim as questions, concerns, and observations	Response Provided
09 September 2025	Community representatives	Barey and Bananey riverine communities	Environmental and social screening and field assessment	Sedimentation, reduced water flow, debris, safety concerns, labor expectations	Community
09 September 2025	Elders, farmers, women, youth, canal committee	Barey and Bananey riverine communities	Community consultation meeting	Poor canal condition, damaged culverts, need for tools and seeds, training needs, support for phased works	Farmers and beneficiaries

N.B: Minutes and attendance sheets are included in the Annexes 4 & 5.

8.4 Information Disclosure

Once approved, the ESMP will be shared with the Hirshabelle Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the State PIU, and community representatives. Copies will be displayed at the MoAI office in Jowhar and in Barey and Bananey riverine communities at public locations where farmers gather. In addition, the project team will hold a community awareness session before construction begins to explain the planned works, expected disruptions, and the grievance process. Finally, the ESMP will be submitted to the NPCU and the World Bank for wider public disclosure. This approach will ensure continuous access to project information and a clear channel for community feedback.

Disclosure will use Somali, the locally understood language, with oral explanation for persons who cannot read. A non-technical summary covering the work programme, site risks, access changes, mitigation measures, worker conduct, emergency arrangements and GM channels will be displayed and explained before mobilization and whenever the programme changes. Full disclosure will exclude personal telephone numbers and identifiable photographs unless the individual has given prior, specific and documented consent.

9. Grievance Mechanism (GM)

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) provides an accessible and transparent process for community members, workers, and other stakeholders to raise concerns related to the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment rehabilitation. Its objectives are to enable timely and fair resolution of issues, strengthen communication between the project and the community, identify recurring concerns that may require adjustments to project implementation, provide confidential channels for sensitive complaints including SEA/SH, and ensure that no one is excluded from project benefits due to fear of retaliation.

9.1 GM Structure and Process

The GM follows a simple pathway that prioritizes resolving issues as close as possible to the community level. Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing to the Water User Committee focal persons, the Hirshabelle MoAI PIU representative, FAO field staff, the contractor's environmental or OHS officer, or trusted community leaders. Each concern is recorded in the SFSRP GM register or the standard digital template used across the project.

Once grievance is received, the responsible focal point acknowledges receipt ordinarily within 48 hours and conducts an initial assessment to determine the nature and severity of the issue. Minor matters such as noise, disturbance, or simple clarifications can often be resolved immediately at this stage. Issues requiring further investigation are reviewed jointly by the State PIU and FAO, and where necessary, the contractor. A proposed resolution is typically provided within 7 to 14 days, depending on complexity. If a matter cannot be resolved locally or if the complainant remains dissatisfied, it may be escalated to the NPCU or, for serious or unresolved cases, to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service. After a resolution is agreed upon, the case is formally closed in the GM register. All GM tools, registers, and standard complaint templates referenced in this section are provided in *Annex 6*: Grievance Mechanism Tools and Templates

9.2 Handling of SEA/SH-Related Cases

Complaints involving gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, or harassment follow a confidential survivor-centered process. They are reported directly to the designated GBV focal point or through any confidential channel, without requiring personal details or written statements. Such cases are never handled by community leaders or recorded with identifying information. The GBV focal point immediately refers survivors to appropriate service providers and ensures their safety and dignity. All contractor workers are required to sign the Code of Conduct and undergo compulsory training on respectful behavior and SEA/SH prevention.

9.3 GM Accessibility and Communication

The mechanism is designed to be easily accessible. Stakeholders may submit grievances directly to WUC or PIU focal points, through phone calls or written submissions, via designated complaint boxes in public locations, or verbally during mobilization and community meetings. FAO field teams also receive complaints during supervision missions. Information on GM procedures will be shared regularly in community sessions, displayed on notice boards, and reinforced during pre-construction awareness activities.

Accessibility safeguards. GM information and assistance will be provided in Somali and orally on request. Complaints may be submitted verbally, in writing, by telephone, through a trusted representative or anonymously. No fee, literacy, identification document or supporting evidence is required. Confidential channels will be available to women, workers and persons with disabilities. SEA/SH complaints will follow a survivor-centred referral pathway and will not be investigated by the community grievance committee.

9.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 7: Roles and Responsibilities

Institution / Body	**Roles and Responsibilities in the GM**
Water User Committee (WUC) and Village Representatives	Serve as the first point of contact for community members; receive and help record grievances; provide initial guidance to complainants; and facilitate communication between affected persons, the contractor, and the project implementation teams.

Hirshabelle State MoAI Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Maintains the official GM register at field level; leads investigation and resolution of community-level grievances; coordinates corrective actions with FAO and the contractor; and ensures that grievance outcomes are communicated clearly to affected persons in a timely manner.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO Somalia)	Provides technical and safeguards oversight; participates in grievance investigations where required; verifies that proposed corrective measures are technically sound and compliant with World Bank ESF requirements; and supports monitoring and documentation of GM performance.
Construction Contractor	Receives and responds to grievances related to construction activities, labor management, OHS, worker conduct, environmental management, and site safety; implements agreed corrective actions; documents actions taken; and cooperates fully with the PIU and FAO during grievance investigations.
National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU – MoAI-FGS)	Oversees escalated and unresolved grievances; ensures that serious incidents and grievances are reported to the World Bank in accordance with the ESCP; and monitors overall GM effectiveness and consistency across all S-FSRP subprojects.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)	Provides regulatory oversight in cases involving environmental non-compliance or significant environmental incidents; may participate in inspections or reviews where required under EPMA (2024); and advises on corrective actions to ensure alignment with national environmental legislation.

9.5 Monitoring, Reporting, and Improvement

The GM is monitored continuously to track the nature of complaints, their frequency, and the time taken to resolve them. The State PIU prepares monthly summaries for FAO, which are consolidated into NPCU's quarterly environmental and social performance reports to the World Bank. As implementation progresses, the project team will review the mechanism's performance and introduce improvements where needed, including additional training, enhanced community communication, or adjustments to reporting tools.

10. ESMP Implementation Budget.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) includes costs associated with safeguards compliance, occupational health and safety (OHS), community engagement, waste management, monitoring, and reporting. For this subproject, the ESMP budget is calculated *at 5% of the total contract price*.

Table 8:ESMP Budget Breakdown

ESMP Component	Description of Activities Covered	Estimated Cost (USD)
1. OHS Implementation	PPE for workers, signage, fencing, first-aid kits, heat-stress measures, daily toolbox talks	8,950
2. Environmental Measures	Waste management, spoil disposal, dust suppression, erosion control, spill-prevention materials	9,410
3. Social Safeguards	Community awareness, GBV/SEA/SH messaging, SEA/SH focal point support, community safety measures	4,964
4. GM Management	Complaint boxes, hotline operation, GM registers, documentation & visibility	4,295
5. Monitoring & Reporting	Joint monitoring, reporting tools, compliance verification, field follow-ups	6,311
6. Stakeholder Engagement (SEP)	Community consultations, meetings, disclosure materials	3,424
7. Capacity Building	Training on ESF, OHS, LMP, SEA/SH, GM for workers and PIU	5,376
Total Cost		42,730

11. References:

1. FAO (2023). *ESIA for Jowhar Flood Protection and Irrigation Rehabilitation – SFSRP.* Mogadishu: FAO Somalia.
2. FAO (2023). Simplified Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Canal Rehabilitation in Southwest State, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland. FAO Somalia
3. FAO SWALIM (2021). *Hydrological Data and Flood Risk Mapping for the Shabelle Basin.* Nairobi: FAO SWALIM.
4. MoAI (2022). *Shabelle River Basin Flood and Irrigation Profile.* Mogadishu: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
5. MoEWR (2022). *Somalia National Environmental Outlook.* Mogadishu: Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

Annexes

Annex 1: Environmental & Social Screening

Table 9:Annex 1-Environmental & Social Screening

Project Name	**Somalia Food System Resilient project (SFSRP) (P177816)**		
Project Description	This project, under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (S-FSRP), involves the rehabilitation of Riverbank with the size of 0.73 km X 21 mt X 4 mt: **Barey** (**Site 1:** 240 mt, **Site 2:** 210 mt and **Site 4:** 38 mt) and **Bananey** (242 mt) , located in **Barey** (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and **Bananey** Village, Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State, to restore flood protection infrastructure, protect household/resettlements and enhance community resilience to climate variability; based on the environmental and social screening, the project carries an overall **moderate risk rating** due primarily to temporary construction-related impacts such as soil erosion, water sedimentation, and worker safety, which will be mitigated through a detailed **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**.		
Prepared By	**Shuaib Muse Cidhere**	Date of Preparation	**16/09/2025**
Approved By		Date of Approval	

Screening Questions	**Yes**	**No**	E&S risk rating	Documents required
1. Does the project affect downstream water flows		No	Low	ESMP-the intervention is a rehabilitation, not a diversion or damming of flow.
2. Does it require clearing of trees, pasture/browse?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP
3. Does the subproject involve land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use?		No	Low	ESS5, not eligible for financing.
4 Does the subproject involve in activities that will result in the involuntary taking of land, relocation of households, loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods, and interference with households' use of land and livelihoods		No	Low	ESS5 not eligible for financing
5. Is the subproject located within or in the vicinity of any ecologically sensitive areas?		No	Low	Biodiversity Management Plan
6. Use water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of ground water and surface water?	Yes		Moderate	ESMP
7 Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		No	Low	Biodiversity Management Plan
8. Lead to soil degradation, soil erosion in the area?	Yes		Moderate	Biodiversity Management Plan
9. Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or ground water?	Yes		Moderate	WMP
10. Involve significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?	Yes		Moderate	Biodiversity management Plan

Screening Questions	Yes	No	E&S risk rating	Documents required
11. Be located in or near an area where there is an important historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?		No	Low	Cultural Heritage Management Plan and Chance find procedure
12. Is an area where there have been insecurity incidents in the past 12 months?		No	Low	ESS4 security Management Plan
14. Result in transmission of zoonotic disease		No	Low	IPM
15.Will require use and application of inorganic fertilizers/pesticide/herbicide or fumigation?		No	Low	ESMP, WMP and SEP
16. Potential risk due to natural disaster hazards (such as flooding, drought, landslide, earthquake, etc.)		No	Low	ESMP
17. Potential biodiversity impacts		No	Low	Biodiversity Management Plan
18 Potential exposure to community health and safety risks due to water pan safety risks		No	Low	ESMP

EHS screening questions.

Project Name	**Somalia Food System Resilient project**			
Project Description	This project, under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (S-FSRP), involves the rehabilitation of Riverbank with the size of 0.73 km X 21 mt X 4 mt: **Barey** (**Site 1:** 240 mt, **Site 2:** 210 mt and **Site 4:** 38 mt) and **Bananey** (242 mt) , located in **Barey** (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and **Bananey** Village, Jowhar District, Hirshabelle State, to restore flood protection infrastructure, protect household/resettlements and enhance community resilience to climate variability; based on the environmental and social screening, the project carries an overall **moderate risk rating** due primarily to temporary construction-related impacts such as soil erosion, water sedimentation, and worker safety, which will be mitigated through a detailed **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**.			
Prepared By	**Shuaib Muse Cidhere**	**Date of Preparation**	**16/09/2025**	
Approved By		**Date of Approval**		
	Question	**Yes**	**No**	**E&S Rating**
1	Does the project produce excessive noise and vibration	Yes		Moderate-Localized and temporary
2	Does the activities have adverse soil erosion effect		No	Low-Erosion and sediment control is a primary mitigation measure
3	Do the activities require large volumes of construction materials (e.g. gravel, stone, water, timber, firewood)?	Yes		Moderate-Due to potential unsustainable sourcing of gravel/sand and pressure on local water resources.
4	Are there proper measures to minimize and manage Solid wastes	Yes		Low-Waste water Management Plan-Planned measure

5	Are the activities located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		No	Low- Project site is mainly farmland not critical habitat nearby
6	Are the chemicals used in construction properly declared, packaged, labelled, stored, handled and disposed of in accordance with manufacturer's instructions?	Yes		Low-Planned measure for fuels, oils, etc.
7	Create waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or ground water?		No	Low- Low risk of waste leaching into soil and water proper disposal is essential
8	Are there proper channels to properly discharge wastewater discharges	Yes		Low-For management of any wastewater from works
9	Are the activities have potential exposure to community health and safety risks due to dam safety risks		No	Low-This is a river embankment Rehabilitation, not a dam.
10	Excavations & tunnels	Yes		Moderate-OHS Plan Excavation safety is a key worker risk
11	Are the activities going to lead to Over-exertion	Yes		Moderate-OHS Plan Worker training, mechanization, work schedules.
12	Are there proper precautionary measures to avoid slips & falls	Yes		Low-OHS Plan Planned measure.
13	Are workers provided by enough protective gears to avoid them being struck by objects	Yes		Low-OHS Plan Planned measure.
14	Are workers trained on the safety measures including the ones associated with moving machinery	Yes		Low-OHS Plan Planned measure.
15	The activities will not result in transmission of zoonotic disease	Yes		Low-standard worker hygiene practices are followed.
	Safety			
16	The transport activities will not be much as to cause traffic accidents	Yes		Low- Localized small logistics for the project
	Potential for high-risk activities including OHS			

E&S Screening	**Results and Recommendation**		
Screening Results: Summary of Critical Risks and Impacts Identified	**Risk/Impact**	**Individual Risk/ Impact Rating**	**Mitigation** At the end of the screen process, tabulate the mitigation measures in an ESMP Format (see below)
	Moderate	**C**	**Summary of Screening Result Justification**
Is Additional Assessment Necessary? Evaluate the Risks/Impacts and	**Screening Result**		
	- Environmental and/or Social Assessment required where project is undertaken - Soil Erosion and Degradation - Community Health and Safety		Mitigation measures will follow **CERC ESMF**: - SEP - GM - SMP - LMP

reflect on options (see below)	- Worker Health and Safety (OHS) - Cave-in or collapsing soil during embankment construction, posing danger to workers - Noise from construction machinery and embankment construction may disturb nearby farmers and workers and prolonged exposure could cause hearing issues for laborers	- OHS
	No ESIA is required.	
		This project was classified as Category C- Moderate
	No ESIA & full ESMP is required	**Simplified ESMP will be needed**

Annex 2: Government Land Ownership Confirmation

Dowlad Goboleedka Hirshabelle Ee Somaaliya
Wasaaradda Beeraha & Waraabka
Xafiiska Agaasimaha Guud

ولا ية هر شبيلي الصوما ليه
وزارةالزراعة والراي
مكتب مدير العام

HIRSHABELLE SATE OF SOMALIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

REF: XAG/WBW/DHSH/570/2026 DATE: 19/02/2026

Subject: Conformation of land ownership for Rehabilitation of Jowhar Embankments

To Whom It May Concern,

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Hirshabelle State of Somalia, hereby confirms that the land allocated for the rehabilitation of the below River Embankments and its auxiliary structures in Jowhar District is **public land fully owned and managed by Hirshabelle State**

No	District Location	Embankment Name	Length (m)	GSP Coordinates	
				Latitude	Longitude
1	Jowhar	Barey 1	240	2°48'22.9779"	45°31'49.1309"
2	Jowhar	Barey 2	210	2°48'22.9779"	45°31'49.1309"
3	Jowhar	Barey 4	38	2°48'40.7451"	45°32'08.3804"
4	Jowhar	Bananey	242	2°48'03.4068"	45°31'28.9433"
5	Jowhar	Burfule	388	2.918022°	45.531845°
6	Jowhar	Marerey	633	2°54'30.6646"	45°32'39.0494"

Following consultations with the District Administration, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and community elders, the Ministry certifies that:

- The land designated for these subprojects is free from private ownership, claims, or disputes.
- The subprojects will not cause any physical or economic displacement of people or assets.
- The land has been voluntarily allocated for public use in support of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (S-FSRP).

This confirmation complies with **World Bank ESS5** and verifies that no involuntary resettlement or private land acquisition is associated with these subprojects

Sincerely

Abdullahi Ali Abdi

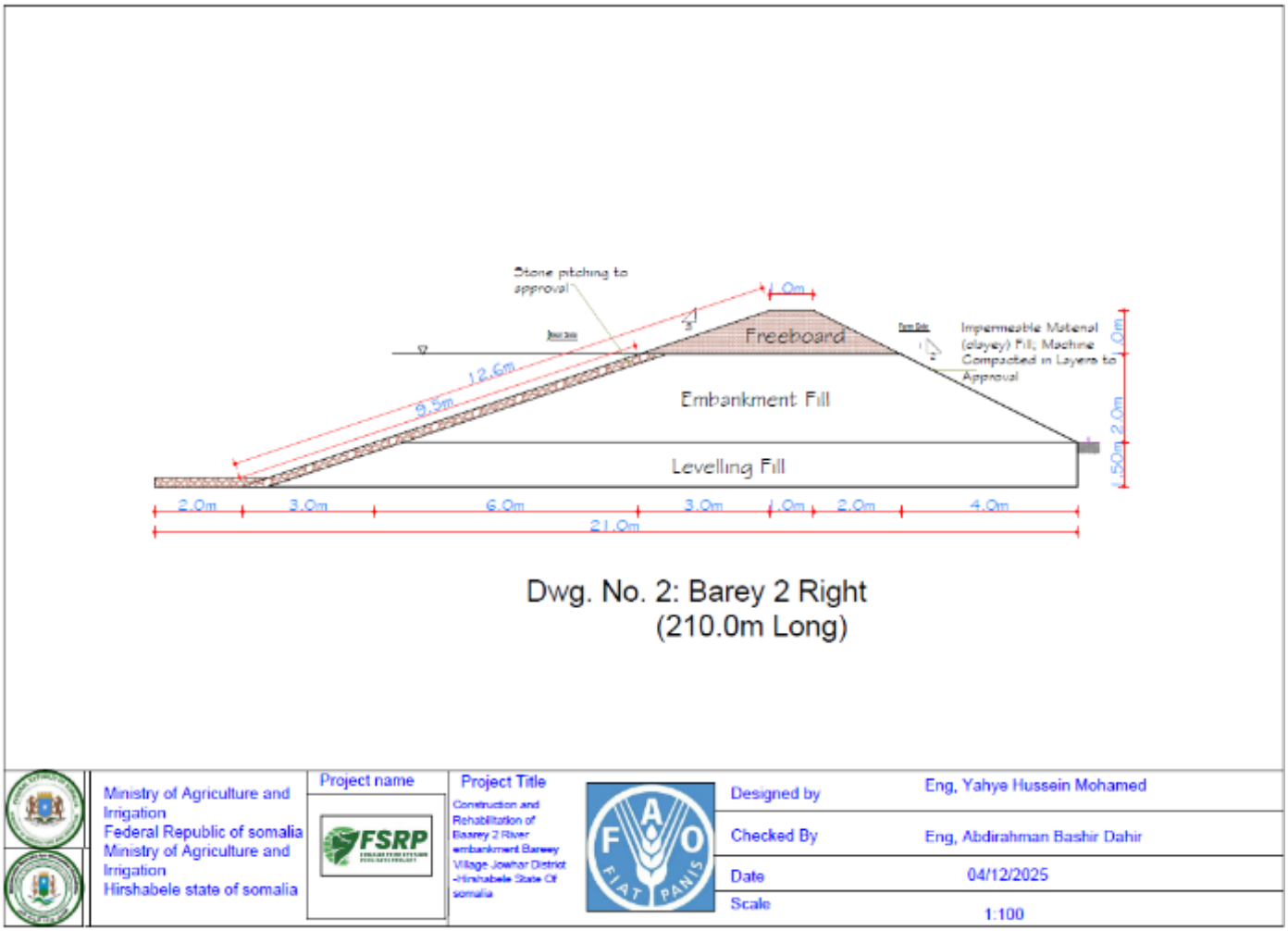
Director General,
Ministry of agriculture and irrigation Hirshabelle state

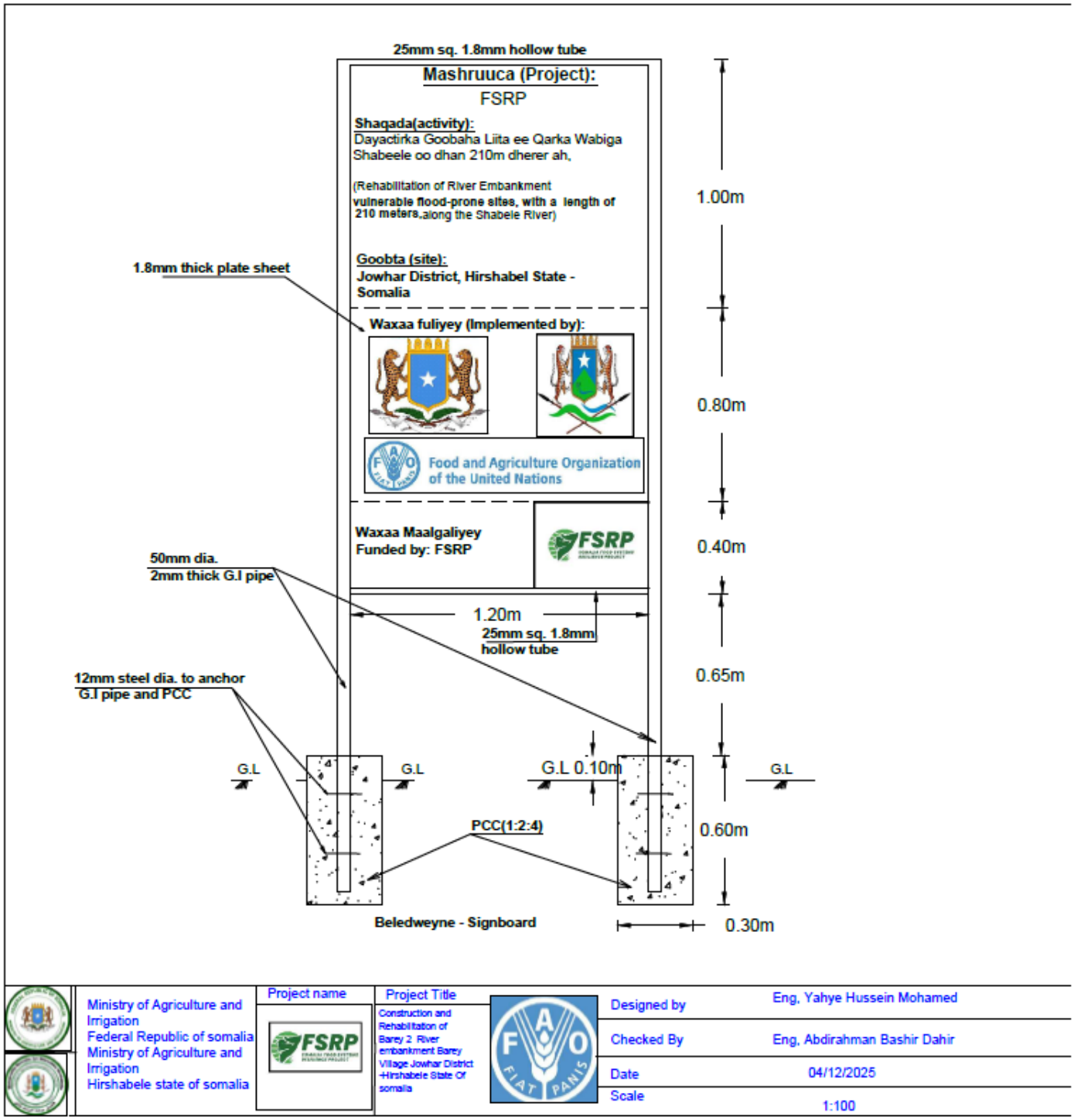
DOWLAD GOBOLEEDKA HIRSHABELLE
WASAARADA BEERAHA & WARAABKA
XAFIISKA AGAASIMAHA GUUD
DIRECTOR GENERAL OFFICE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
HIRSHABELLE STATE OF SOMALIA

Address: Jowhar , Hirshabelle state of Somalia
Tell: +252-615519100, Email: dg@moa.hs.so

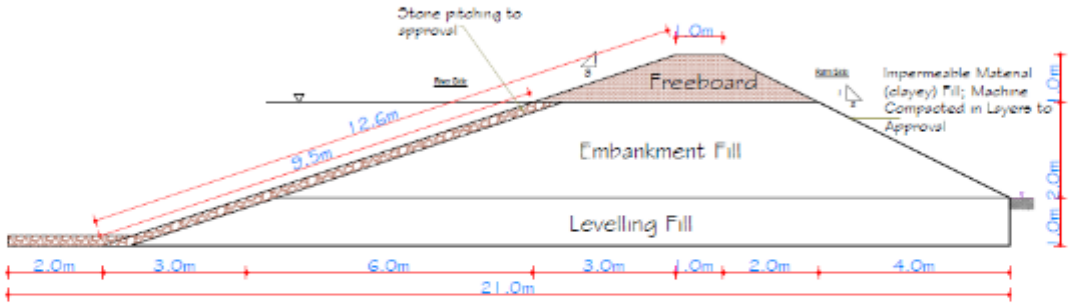
Annex 3: Drawings & Sections Layouts

Barey2



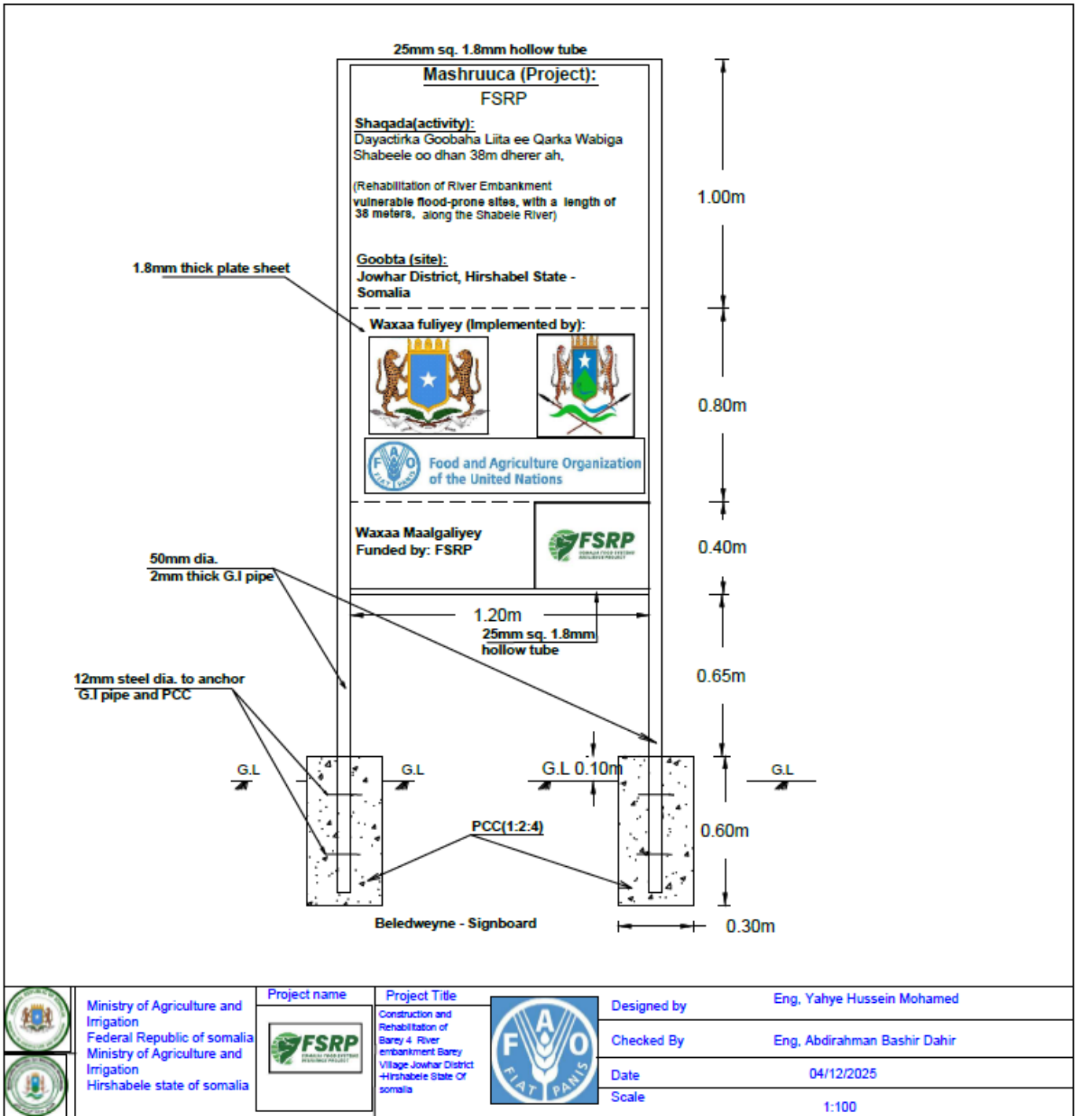

25mm sq. 1.8mm hollow tube
Mashruuca (Project):
FSRP
Shaqada(activity):
Dayactirka Goobaha Liita ee Qarka Wabiga Shabeele oo dhan 210m dherer ah,
(Rehabilitation of River Embankment vulnerable flood-prone sites, with a length of 210 meters.along the Shabele River)
Goobta (site):
Jowhar District, Hirshabel State - Somalia
Waxaa fuliyey (Implemented by):
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Waxaa Maalgaliyey
Funded by: FSRP
1.8mm thick plate sheet
50mm dia.
2mm thick G.I pipe
12mm steel dia. to anchor G.I pipe and PCC
1.20m
25mm sq. 1.8mm hollow tube
1.00m
0.80m
0.40m
0.65m
0.60m
0.30m
G.L
G.L
G.L 0.10m
G.L
PCC(1:2:4)
Beledweyne - Signboard
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Federal Republic of somalia
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Hirshabele state of somalia
Project name
FSRP
Project Title
Construction and Rehabilitation of Barey 2 River embankment Barey Village Jowhar District +Hirshabele State Of somalia
Designed by
Eng, Yahye Hussein Mohamed
Checked By
Eng, Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
Date
04/12/2025
Scale
1:100

Barey 4



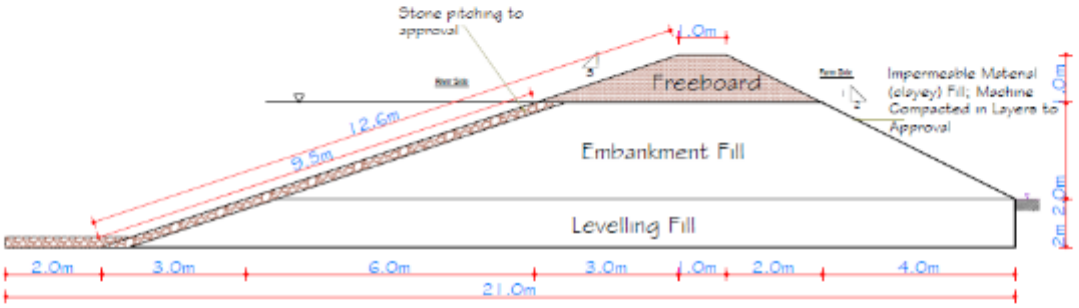
Dwg. No. 3: Barey 4 Right
(38.0m Long)

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name FSRP	Project Title Construction and Rehabilitation of Barey 4 River embankment Barey Village Jowhar District Hirshabele State Of somalia	FAO FIAT PANIS	Designed by	Eng. Yahye Hussein Mohamed
				Checked By	Eng. Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
				Date	04/12/2025
				Scale	1:100



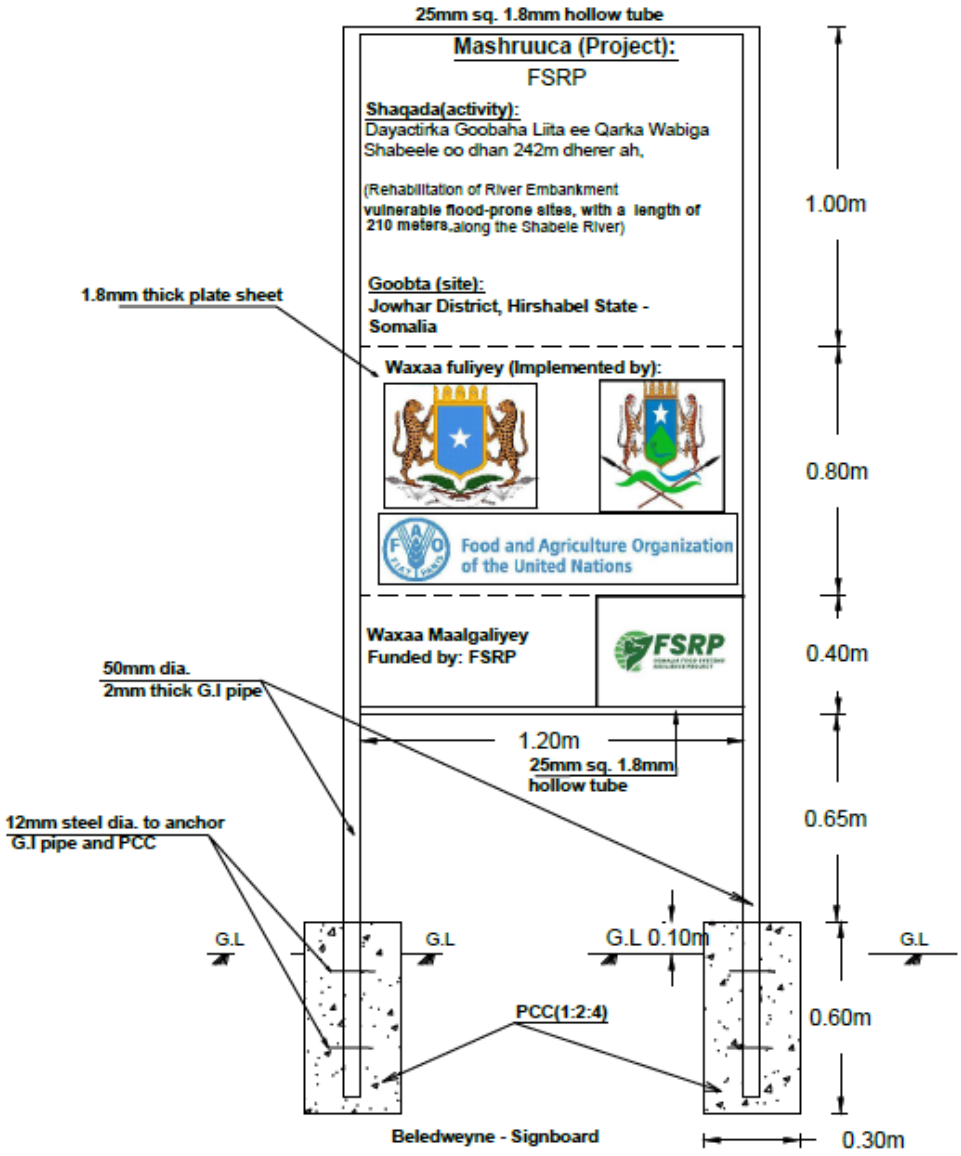
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name: FSRP	Project Title: Construction and Rehabilitation of Barey 4 River embankment Barey Village Jowhar District +Hirshabele State Of somalia	Designed by: Eng. Yahye Hussein Mohamed Checked By: Eng. Abdirahman Bashir Dahir Date: 04/12/2025 Scale: 1:100

Bananey

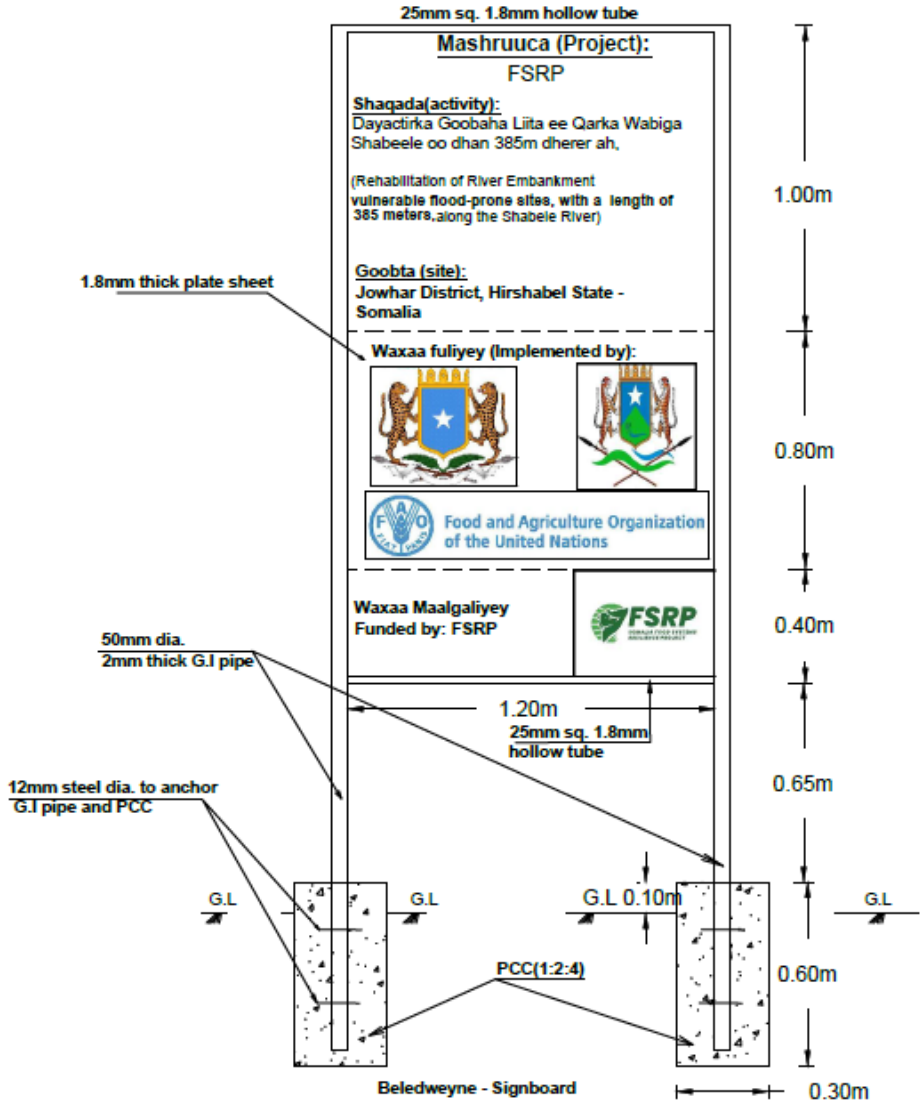


Dwg. No. 4: Bananey Right
(242.0m Long)

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name FSRP	Project Title Construction and Rehabilitation of Bananey River embankment Bananey Village Jowhar District -Hirshabel State Of somalia	FAO FIAT PANIS	Designed by	Eng, Yahye Hussein Mohamed
				Checked By	Eng, Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
				Date	04/12/2025
				Scale	1:100

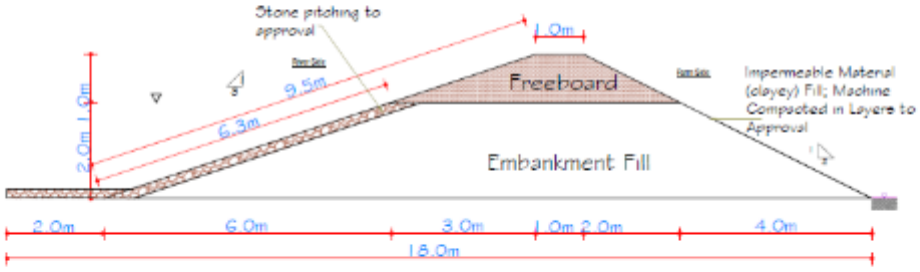


Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name	Project Title		Designed by	Eng, Yahye Hussein Mohamed
		Construction and Rehabilitation of Bananey River embankment Bananey Village Jowhar District -Hirshabele State Of somalia		Checked By	Eng, Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
				Date	04/12/2025
				Scale	1:100



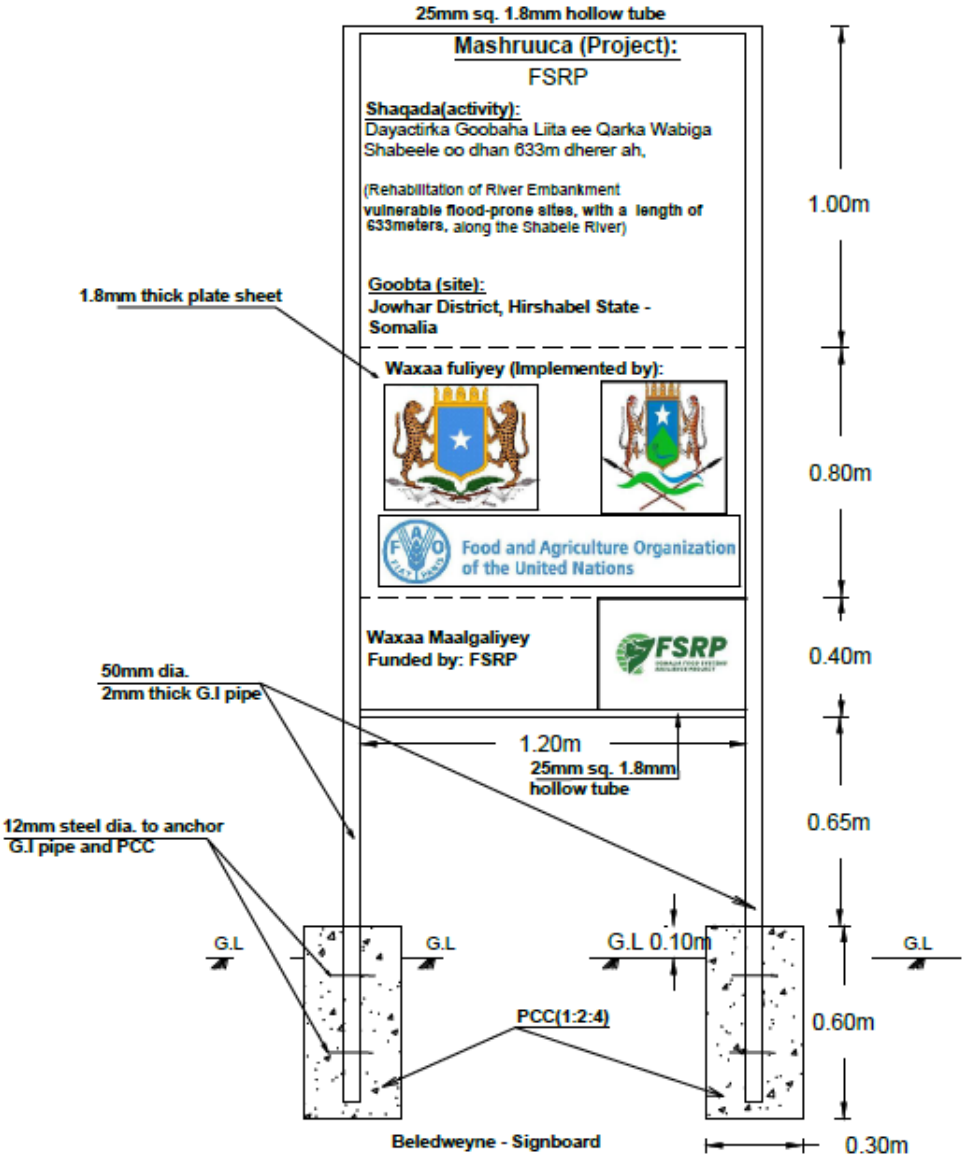
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name	Project Title: Construction and Rehabilitation of Burtule River embankment Burtule Village Jowhar District +Hirshabele State Of somalia	Designed by: Eng. Yahye Hussein Mohamed Checked By: Eng. Abdirahman Bashir Dahir Date: 04/12/2025 Scale: 1:100

Marerey



Dwg. No.6 Marerey -Right (633.0m Long)

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name FSRP	Project Title Construction and Rehabilitation of Marerey River embankment Marerey Village Jowhar District -Hirshabel State Of somalia		Designed by	Eng. Yahye Hussein Mohamed
				Checked By	Eng. Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
				Date	04/12/2025
				Scale	1:100



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Republic of somalia Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Hirshabele state of somalia	Project name FSRP	Project Title Construction and Rehabilitation of Marerey River embankment Marerey Village Jowhar District +Hirshabele State Of somalia		Designed by	Eng. Yahye Hussein Mohamed
				Checked By	Eng. Abdirahman Bashir Dahir
				Date	04/12/2025
				Scale	1:100

Annex 4: Government Consultation Meeting Minutes and Attendance

1. **Consultation Date**: *8/9/2025*
2. **Sub-project Type:** Canals & River embankments
3. **Specific Name of the Project:** *Allocated sites of canals river embankment rehabilitations*
4. **Place of Consultation**: **State**: *Hirshabeele,* **Region**: *Midleshabeele*, **District**: *Jowhar*, **Village** (Specific site): *Office of the District Commissionaire*

Purpose of Consultation: The consultation was organized to engage the Hirshabelle State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) and the Jowhar District Administration regarding the planned river embankment and canal rehabilitation activities under the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (SFSRP). The meeting aimed to:

- Discuss the condition and prioritization of the allocated rehabilitation sites (embankments and canals), and gather input on any potential additions or removals of sites.
- Identify community and institutional concerns, potential risks, and safeguard measures in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).
- Confirm the local authorities' and regional offices' needs, priorities, and possible community contributions.
- Inform stakeholders about the upcoming technical and social data collection to support the environmental and social assessment, including details such as the number of households and farmlands affected, embankment dimensions, areas of breakage and overflow, and the availability of local construction materials.
- Discuss key data to be collected for both canals (irrigated areas before/after deterioration, beneficiary farmers, canal width/depth, and condition of structures) and embankments (breached sections and overflow points) to align with MoAI and district priorities.

5. **Consultation Time Started** 9:15
6. **Consultation Method:** *Interviewing and discussion* (**group discussions and individual interviews**)

7. Consultation Agendas/ Issues:

- Coordination among the local authority, Hirshabelle State MoAI, FAO/FSRP team, and contractors to facilitate site activities.
- The rising water levels and the continued deterioration of weak embankments.
- Community preferences for durable structures such as stone pitching, gabions, or compacted earth with vegetation cover, depending on material availability.
- The importance of constructing intake structures to ensure irrigation access after embankment elevation.
- The need for proper drainage outlets to prevent stagnant water near farmlands.

8. Additional Issues Raised During Consultation

- Several canals are in poor or deteriorated condition.
- Multiple open and breached areas were observed along the river embankments, leading to overflow.
- Both the community and government emphasized the importance of canal rehabilitation to enhance irrigation and flood protection.

9. Agreed Agendas/ Issues

- The MoAI and Jowhar District Administration expressed full support for the rehabilitation of canals and river embankments.
- The local authorities and community members committed to providing security support during and after the assessment and rehabilitation works.
- Intake points will be incorporated into the designs to ensure equitable irrigation access.
- All stakeholders agreed to cooperate fully with FAO/FSRP during implementation.
- The local administration will assist communities in operation and maintenance (O&M) after rehabilitation.

10. Disagreed Agenda/issues including Reasons for Disagreement

- No major disagreements recorded

11. **Consultation Ended Time**: *15:30*

Consultation Facilitators' Name & Role: **Signature:**

1. Shuaib Muse Cidhere, FAO Civil Engineer ----------
2. Mohamed Saney, MoAI of Hirshabeele State ----------

Subproject's (IP) Seal: (optional) _____

Summary of the community meeting

Table 10: Annex 4-Summary of the community meeting

No	District meeting held	Location meeting held	Dates of meeting conducted	No. of council/ elders who attended	Number of women who attended	Number of men who attended	Subject discussed	What was agreed	Names of the attended members
1	Jowhar District	District Office	9/09/2025	5	0	13	1. Coordination among the local authority, Hirshabelle State MoAI, FAO/FSRP team, and contractors to facilitate site activities. 2. The rising water levels and the continued deterioration of weak embankments. 3. Community preferences for durable structures such as stone pitching, gabions, or	1. The MoAI and Jowhar District Administration expressed full support for the rehabilitation of canals and river embankments. 2. The local authorities and community members committed to providing security support during and after the assessment and rehabilitation works. 3. Intake points will be incorporated into the designs to ensure	Find attached full names, Phone numbers below

							compacted earth with vegetation cover, depending on material availability. 4. The importance of constructing intake structures to ensure irrigation access after embankment elevation. 5. The need for proper drainage outlets to prevent stagnant water near farmlands.	equitable irrigation access. 4. All stakeholders agreed to cooperate fully with FAO/FSRP during implementation. 5. The local administration will assist communities in operation and maintenance (O&M) after rehabilitation. .	

Participants List/Attendance:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Date: 8/09/2025

Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants: MOAI and Jowhar Disrict

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position /Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Mohamed Bashir Qasim	Goverment	53	M	Deputy Minister	[redacted]	
2	Abdurahman Sheikh Yalax	Goverment	39	M	Middle Shabele Coordina		
3	Mohamed Yasin Abadi	Government	35	M	HR - Director MOAI		
4	Mahad Ahmed Hilowle	FSRP-HSS	33	M	Env-Specialist		
5	Mohamud Abdirahman	FSRP- HSS	29	M	Social Safeguard		

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

6	Cismaan Mohamed Mukhtar	Goverment	55	M	District Commissionaire	[redacted]	
7	Maxamed Abukar Cali	Goverment	28	M	Secretory District		
8	Abdukadir Hussein	FAO	37	M	JSP Program Civil Eng.		
9	~~Shuaib Muse Cidhere~~	FAO	30	M	Civil Engineer		
10	Yahye Hussein Mohamed	FAO	32	M	Surveyor		
11	Abdishakur Osman Dahir	FAO	38	M	Civil Engineer		
12	Samale Abdi~~ali~~ Mohamud	FAO	28	M	~~Civil~~ QA Eng		
13	Mohamed Saney	Goverment MOAI	36	M	Community Mobilizer		

Annex 5: Community Consultation Minutes and Attendance Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey Sites

1. **Consultation Date**: *14/09/2025*
2. **Sub-project Type:** River embankment rehabilitation
3. **Specific Name of the Project:** Rehabilitation of *Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River embankment*
4. **Place of Consultation**: **State**: *Hirshabeele,* **Region:** *Middle-Shabeele* , **District:** *Jowhar*, **Village (Specific site):** *Buurfuule and Marerey*
5. **Purpose of Consultation:** The consultation was conducted to engage the Buurfuule & Marerey community regarding the planned rehabilitation works under the S-FSRP. The meeting aimed to:
   - Discuss the current river embankment conditions and the most severe areas such as overflow sections, breakage points, weak embankment alignments, and open sections vulnerable to collapse.
   - Review the impacts of recurrent flooding, particularly during the 2023–2024 El Niño season, which caused extensive river overflow, destruction of homes, displacement of households, submergence of farmland, and loss of crops and livestock.
   - Identify potential environmental and social risks and safeguards in line with the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).
   - Confirm community needs, priorities, and expected contributions.
   - Collect technical and social data to support assessment requirements (e.g., length, width, and depth of breakage and overflow points, erosion-prone sections, and areas of riverbank instability).
   - Assess the number of households and farmland (ha) affected by previous flooding and those potentially at risk if rehabilitation is not undertaken.
   - Ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, elders, farmers, and vulnerable groups including female-headed households and flood-affected settlers.
6. **Consultation Time Started**: 10:*40*
7. **Consultation Method:** *Interviewing and discussion* (**group discussions and individual interviews** with elders, women, youth, and farmers)

8. **Consultation Agendas/ Issues:**
   - Presentation of the proposed Buurfuule river embankment rehabilitation scope, including strengthening weak sections, closing open breakage points, and raising embankment height where required.
   - Discussion on historical flooding patterns of the Shabelle River, including severe overflow during El Niño seasons, resulting in riverbank breaches, destruction of houses, displacement of settlers, and prolonged waterlogging of farmland.
   - Identification of critical embankment failure points and erosion-prone sections requiring urgent structural reinforcement.
   - Assessment of environmental risks such as soil erosion, sedimentation, water stagnation, and possible impacts on downstream flow if works are not properly designed.
   - Assessment of social risks including temporary access restrictions during works, potential disruption of river access for irrigation, and safety concerns for nearby households.
   - Discussion on the number of households directly affected by previous floods, damaged houses, loss of crops, and farmland submerged during peak flooding periods.
   - Community expectations regarding embankment height increase, compaction standards, slope stabilization, and installation of spillways or controlled overflow structures.
   - Clarification of roles and responsibilities of FAO/FSRP, contractors, local authorities, and the community during implementation.
   - Introduction of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) and explanation of how complaints or concerns will be addressed during project implementation.
   - Discussion on community contribution mechanisms, including provision of labor support and post-rehabilitation operation and maintenance (O&M) arrangements.

9. **Additional Issues Raised During Consultation**
   - Lack of farm equipment/tools for improved productivity.
   - Need for improved seeds to restore agricultural production after repeated flood damage.
   - Request for rehabilitation of secondary canals connected to the embankment system.

- Request for Village committee training on flood management and operation & maintenance (O&M).
- Request for early warning information sharing during peak river flow seasons.

10. Agreed Agendas/ Issues

- River embankment rehabilitation is considered urgent and is formally supported by the community due to recurrent flooding and El Niño-related damages.
- The community shall cooperate with FAO/FSRP and the Contractor during implementation and shall facilitate reasonable access to the project site.
- The embankment design shall incorporate adequate height increase and structural strengthening of weak sections to reduce overflow and future flood risks, based on technical assessment findings.
- The Contractor shall ensure proper compaction, slope stabilization, and erosion protection measures in accordance with approved technical specifications and ESMP requirements.
- The Contractor shall formally communicate and consult with community elders and farmland owners along the riverbank prior to mobilization in order to agree on appropriate machinery access routes, temporary diversion paths (if required), and suitable timing of works to minimize disruption to farming activities and property.
- The Contractor shall prioritize the hiring of local unskilled labor and skilled workers (where available within the village) in accordance with the project's Labor Management Procedures (LMP), ensuring fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory recruitment practices.
- The Contractor shall implement works in phased sections and shall provide advance notice to affected households regarding any temporary access restrictions, water flow interruptions, or movement of heavy machinery.
- FAO/FSRP shall ensure continuous stakeholder engagement and operationalization of the Grievance Mechanism (GM), and all grievances shall be recorded, addressed, and resolved in accordance with ESMP and ESS10 requirements.
- The community, through the village committee, shall participate in post-rehabilitation monitoring and routine operation and maintenance (O&M) to ensure sustainability of the embankment structure.
- All environmental and social mitigation measures outlined in the ESMP shall be integrated into the Contractor's C-ESMP and shall be subject to monitoring and compliance verification.

Summary of Community meeting minutes

Table 11: Annex 5-Summary of Community meeting minutes

No	District meeting held	Location meeting held	Dates of meeting conducted	No. of council/ elders who attended	Number of women who attended	Number of men who attended	Subject discussed	What was agreed	Names of the attended members
1	Jowhar	Buurfuule Village	16/09/2025	4	8	19	Weak and broken embankment sections; severe El Niño flooding causing destruction of houses and farmland; crop losses and displacement;	Community supported urgent embankment rehabilitation; agreed to cooperate with FAO/FSRP and Contractor; embankment to be	(Full names, phone numbers, and signatures attached below

							need for embankment strengthening and height increase; construction safety concerns. .	strengthened and raised to reduce overflow; Contractor shall consult elders and farmland owners on access routes and timing; priority hiring of local labor; phased works with advance notification; community to support O&M after completion.	

11. Disagreed Agenda/issues including Reasons for

- No major disagreements were recorded. Some concerns regarding excavation scheduling and water disruptions were raised, but these were addressed by the commitment to phased works and advance community notifications.

12. Consultation Ended Time: *14:50*

Consultation Facilitators' Name & Role: **Signature:**

1. Shuaib Muse Cidhere, Civil Engineer
2. Mohamed Saney, Community Mobilizer
3. Mahad Ahmed Hilowle, Environmental Specialist

Consulted Participants

A. Barey

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Date: 14/9/2015 Baarey Village

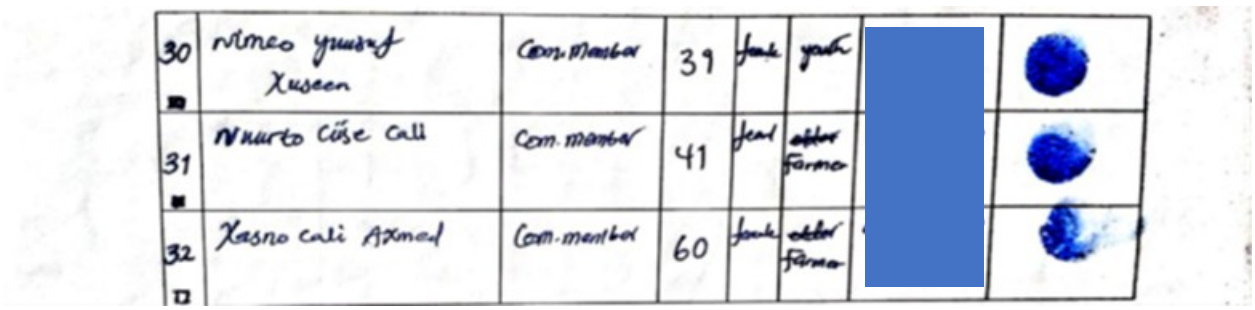
Table 3: Consultation Attendants/ Participants:

No.	Name of Participants	Stakeholder(community/government)	Age	Sex	Position/Role	Mobil phone No	Signature/Thumb
1	Mahdi Cali Maxamud	~~Chairman~~ Community	45	male	Comitte	[redacted]	
2	Xassan Yusuf Abuter	Community	49	male	Committee		
3	Xassan Mohaddag Axmed	Community	51	male male	Committee		
4	Axmed Aadan Mawliid	Community	43	Male	Elder/ Committee		
5	Aadan Cismen Xassan ~~Axmed~~	Community	72	Male	Elder/ Committee		
6	Mawliid Abuubakar Maxamed	Community	61	Male	Elder/ Committee		
7	Cismaan Axmed Cabdinasir	Community	39	Male	Elder/ Committee		
8	Ismaciil Xassan Dahir	Community	45	Male	Elder/ Committee		
9	Ismaciil Xussein Salax	Community	32	male	Elder/ Committee		
10	Ibraahim Cali Maxamud	Community	31	male	farmer		
11	Cabdi xaaji Abuubakar	Community	45	Male	farmer		
12	Yuusuf Xuseen Barre	Community	47	Male	farmer		

13	Cali Cumar Cali	Community	20	Male	Youth	[redacted]
14	Cabdi Cismean Cabdi	Community	21	Male	Youth	
15	Maxamed Macalin mascal	Community	32	male	farmer	
16	Maxamuud Xassan gabow	Community	35	Male	farmer	
17	Cismaan Abuubar Muxamed	Community	40	Male	farmer	
18	Mahdi Yuusuf Cismaan	Community	31	Male	farmer	
19	Cumar Nuuxow Abuubar	Community	52	male	farmer	
20	Cismaan Muriidi Xassa	Community	20	Male	Farmer	



24	nasro macalin mascuud	Com.member	19	female	~~youth~~ Farmer	[redacted]
25	fadumo maxamed Xasan	Com. member	34	female	~~youth~~ Farmer	
26	Batuulo cali kaaf	com.member	31	female	youth	
27	Xaliimo Xasan Gaabow	Com.member	42	female	~~youth~~ Farmer	
28	Xaliimo maahir Abuubkar	Com.member	33	female	~~youth~~ Farmer	
29	Aamiino muriidi Xasan	Com.member	27	female	youth	



30	Nimco yusuf Xuseen	Com.member	39	female	youth	[redacted]
31	Nuurto Cise Cali	Com.member	41	female	~~elder~~ Farmer	
32	Xasno cali Axmed	Com.member	60	female	~~elder~~ Farmer	

B. Bananey

Banaaney Village, Date: 14/09/2025

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1	Cabdulahi Ibrahim Cali	Community	65	male	Elder/ Committee	[redacted]	عبدالله
2	Mahdi Maxamed Obey	Community	52	male	Elder/ Comittee		Mahdi
3	Cali Maxamed Axmed	Community	61	male	Elder/ Comittee		
4	Maxamud Mawlid Tahliil	Community	45	male	Elder/ Comittee		
5	Axmed Xuseen Cabaawe	Community	42	male	Comittee DBI		
6	Cabdulahi Cumar Hagir	Community	38	male	farmer		
7	Cabdi Cabdulahi Absuge	Community 51	51	male	farmer		
8	Guuleed Cabdi Ciise	Community	51	male	farmer		
9	Cabdulle Yuusuf Osman	Community	53	male	farmer	[redacted]	
10	Cabdi Abuubakar Maxamed	Community	42	male	farmer		
11	Mustimo Cumar Cali	Community	49	female	farmer		
12	Muno Ismaciil Xanji	Community ~~27~~	27	female	Youth		
13	Fartuun Mukhtar Maxamed	Community	05	female	Youth		134
14	Fardumo Maxlad Maxlud	Community	23	female	Youth		95

Annex 6: Grievance Mechanism (GM) Tools and Templates

This annex summary presents the grievance process, reporting channels, and key contacts for the Barey (1, 2, & 4 Sites) and Bananey River Embankment rehabilitation under S-FSRP. Stakeholders may submit complaints at any time, anonymously or openly. The GM follows these steps:

Step 1 – Submit a Complaint (Any Channel): Complaints may be submitted verbally or in writing through community leaders, WUC focal persons, the contractor, FAO field officers, the State PIU, or the toll-free numbers. SEA/SH cases bypass local structures and go directly to the PIU GBV Focal Point or FAO/OIG.

Step 2 – Register and Acknowledge: The Hirshabelle State PIU registers all complaints and acknowledges receipt (normally within 48 hours). Initial screening determines whether the issue can be resolved immediately or requires escalation.

Step 3 – Assess and Resolve: The State PIU, FAO, and contractor collaborate to investigate and resolve issues—typically within 7–14 days. Technical issues may be escalated to NPCU if needed.

Step 4 – Close or Escalate: If a resolution is accepted, the case is closed. If the complainant is not satisfied, the grievance may be escalated to NPCU or FAO Compliance, and ultimately to FAO OIG or the World Bank's GRS for serious cases.

Table 12: Annex 6 - GM Contact List (Project, State, National & FAO/OIG)

Level	Contact Person / Office	Contact Details	Notes
Project Level	WUC / Community Focal Points	Local contacts	First point of intake
State PIU – Hirshabelle MoAI	Social Safeguards & GBV Team	**Email:** GM@fsrp.gov.so	State-level GM & GBV focal points
National PCU – MoAI-FGS	National FSRP GM Secretariat	**Hotlines:** 570 / 540 (toll-free)	National escalation channels
FAO Compliance Unit	Ibrahim Bare, AAP & Compliance Officer	Ibrahim.bare@fao.org	Responsible for FAO Somalia project accountability
	Head of Compliance, Risk Management, Accountability	Bakhta.Boualam@fao.org	Escalation for sensitive cases
FAO Somalia Complaint Hotline	Hotline Number (Toll Free)	327	Phone/SMS option
FAO OIG – Independent Oversight	Office of the Inspector General	**Online:** fao.ethicspoint.com **Email:** Investigations-hotline@fao.org / inspector-general-office@fao.org **Mail:** FAO OIG, Rome	Serious, confidential, or unresolved cases

Table 13:Annex 6- GM Intake/register

GM Code	Date Received	Complainant (Optional)	Location	Issue Summary	Category	Action Required	Responsible Unit	Status	Date Closed	Notes

SEA/SH Survivor-Centered Referral Pathway

This pathway ensures survivors can report safely and confidentially, without fear of retaliation or exposure. No personal details or written statements are required.

1. Safe and Confidential Reporting Options

Survivors may report directly to:

State PIU GBV Specialist (confidential inbox): gm@fsrp.gov.so

FAO Compliance Unit: Ibrahim.bare@fao.org

FAO OIG (independent and confidential): fao.ethicspoint.com

FAO OIG email: Investigations-hotline@fao.org

Note: SEA/SH cases **must not** be reported through community leaders or recorded in public registers.

2. Immediate Safety and Support

The GBV focal point ensures:

Immediate safety assessment

Confidential conversation

No personal identification recorded

Referral to local service providers (health, psychosocial, case management)

3. Coordination and Follow-Up

FAO and the State PIU coordinate discreetly to ensure the survivor receives assistance.
No project staff investigate SEA/SH cases — they are treated strictly through survivor support and professional services.

4. Accountability Measures

The contractor must:

Remove any implicated workers

Retrain all personnel on the Code of Conduct

Reinforce SEA/SH prevention during toolbox meetings

Annex 7: Stakeholder Consultation Photos

Hirshabelle MoAI State meeting Photos -Jowhar District





Community Consultation Photos @ Barey and Bananey riverine communitiesVillage





Annex 8: Contractor Environmental and Social Procedures

A. Worker Grievance Mechanism Procedure

• Purpose and scope: This confidential mechanism is available to direct, contracted and primary-supply workers for employment, wages, working conditions, discrimination, harassment, OHS and other workplace concerns. It does not replace judicial or administrative remedies and prohibits retaliation.

• Access and intake: At induction and on notice boards, workers receive Somali-language information on the worker GM focal point, a telephone channel, sealed complaint box, verbal reporting and anonymous submission. A worker may use a representative. SEA/SH allegations go directly to the confidential survivor-centred channel.

• Process and timeframes: The focal point records a non-sensitive case number, acknowledges receipt within two working days, screens urgency immediately, and refers imminent OHS danger for same-day action. Ordinary cases are assessed and a proposed resolution issued within ten working days. Complex cases may take up to twenty working days, with the complainant informed of the reason and revised date. Appeals go to the contractor manager and then State PIU/NPCU. Closure requires the complainant's confirmation where possible. Unresolved cases may use lawful external remedies.

• Records and monitoring: The register records case number, date, category, responsible person, action, deadline, status and closure, without identifying SEA/SH survivors. The contractor reports anonymized monthly statistics to the Supervising Engineer and PIU. Records are access-controlled and retained under project requirements.

B. Worker and Security Personnel Code of Conduct

• Each worker and security person shall: comply with law, the ESMP/C-ESMP and instructions; perform duties safely; use PPE; report unsafe conditions, incidents and environmental harm; treat community members and co-workers with respect; avoid discrimination, intimidation, threats, violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment, transactional sex and sexual activity with any person under 18; avoid alcohol or drugs while working; protect confidential information; use only designated access routes and facilities; avoid damage, hunting, harassment of fauna, unauthorized resource collection and pollution; and cooperate with the worker and community grievance mechanisms.

• Personnel shall not engage in child or forced labor, corporal punishment, retaliation, unauthorized photography, disclosure of participant data, theft, weapons possession unless formally authorized, or disproportionate use of force. Breaches trigger proportionate disciplinary action up to removal or termination and referral to competent authorities. Signing, induction and refresher records shall be maintained. SEA/SH reporting and survivor support shall remain confidential and survivor-centred.

C. Chance Finds Procedure

• If archaeological material, human remains, graves, fossils, artefacts or a site of cultural or spiritual significance is encountered, the worker shall stop work immediately within at least 30 m of the find, leave it undisturbed, prevent removal, mark and secure the area without publicizing sensitive information, and notify the site supervisor and E&S specialist.

• The contractor shall notify the Supervising Engineer and PIU promptly. The PIU/NPCU shall consult the competent cultural-heritage authority and legitimate community representatives. No work may restart in the protected area until the authority provides written instructions and the Supervising Engineer issues clearance. Human remains shall be treated with dignity and handled only under lawful authority. The contractor shall document the find, protective actions, notifications, decision and restart authorization and update the C-ESMP where required.

D. Emergency Preparedness and Response

• Before mobilization, the contractor shall prepare a site emergency plan based on current river and weather conditions. It shall assign an incident controller and wardens; post Somali-language contacts and alarms; define evacuation routes, muster points and head counts; maintain first aid, fire extinguishers, spill kits, lifebuoys, throw

ropes and suitable rescue equipment; coordinate referral and access with local authorities and health services; and conduct induction and drills.

• Triggers include rapid river rise or official flood warning, visible cracking or slumping, uncontrolled seepage, overtopping, drowning or person in water, fire, major spill, severe weather, traffic collision and serious injury. On a trigger, stop work, isolate energy and machinery where safe, raise the alarm, evacuate or rescue only by trained persons, protect downstream/community receptors, notify the required project contacts, preserve the scene when appropriate, report, investigate and implement corrective action before authorized restart.

E. Operational-Phase Risk Management

• The responsible authority and community structure shall inspect the embankment before and after each rainy season and after high-flow events. Inspections shall cover crest levels, erosion, settlement, cracks, seepage, animal burrows, gabion deformation, toe scour, drainage obstruction, unsafe access and unauthorized excavation. Defects shall be logged, risk-ranked and repaired before they propagate. Warning signs and access controls shall be maintained at hazardous river edges.

• A flood-readiness protocol shall define river-level monitoring, warning dissemination, patrol frequency, emergency contacts and controlled access. Maintenance work shall apply the same OHS, community-safety, pollution-control, waste, Code of Conduct, GM and Chance Find requirements as construction. Annual records shall summarize inspections, incidents, complaints, maintenance actions and outstanding risks.

F. Consultation Privacy and Consent Protocol

Attendance totals may be disclosed by sex and stakeholder group. Names, signatures, telephone numbers and identifiable photographs shall be disclosed only where the participant gave prior, specific and documented consent for that purpose. Public copies shall mask telephone numbers and signatures and omit identifiable images lacking consent. Consent shall be voluntary, recorded in Somali or another understood language, revocable for future disclosure, and stored separately with restricted access. Refusal shall not affect eligibility, participation or access to the GM.